

MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
PROJECT PLANNING DIVISION
ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION SECTION

ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT NUMBER 88

**PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR THE
CANAL PARKWAY DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

Contract Number A 725-101-671

1994

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a Phase I intensive archeological survey of portions of the Canal Parkway Development Project, Allegany County, Maryland. The study was conducted at the request of the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (SHA), in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The purpose of the archeological study was to identify and delineate archeological resources within portions of the project area.

In all, five locations were examined, with two archeological sites being identified. Site 18AG208 is a prehistoric site located adjacent to the west side of Ford Avenue in South Cumberland slightly north of the extant Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park. This site was discovered through the excavation of a backhoe trench. Buried under about 6 feet of railroad ballast gravel, the site consists of a historic period plowzone overlying a B-horizon that contained a prehistoric hearth feature. The feature yielded nondiagnostic chert flakes, fire-cracked rock, and burned hickory nuts. The feature had a radiocarbon date of 760 BP. Adjacent to this feature was an apparent historic intrusion with an unidentified function. Site 18AG208 may contain important information relating to the prehistory of Cumberland. Thus, further archeological investigations are warranted if this property will be impacted by future developments.

Recorded as Site 18AG207, the Henry Shriver Farmstead now comprises three sloping urban lots. A twentieth-century house and two semi-attached nineteenth-century structures are located on the property. The domestic occupation of this site dates from the middle of the nineteenth century, and perhaps earlier. The Shriver Farmstead is a contributing element to the South Cumberland National Register Historic District.

Surface observations and shovel test pits revealed that portions of the site were apparently filled during the early twentieth century in order to level the urban ground surface. These fill episodes may have buried potentially important archeological features within the site, including the remains of a circa 1870 structure interpreted as a dairy. Site 18AG207 may also have surviving prehistoric archeological remains. This report finds that the archeological record at the Shriver Farmstead has the potential to yield important information about the prehistory and/or history of Cumberland. Thus, further archeological investigations are warranted if this property will be impacted by planned developments.

As a result of this archeological study, the Maryland Historical Trust concurred with SHA that 18AG207 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and has agreed that SHA can proceed directly to Phase III data recovery investigations if the site will be impacted by the proposed Canal Parkway Development project.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This investigation was performed by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), on behalf of the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (MDOT). The authors wish to acknowledge the contribution of the various MDOT personnel, especially Carol Ebright, who worked on this project. LBA also recognizes the assistance of National Park Service personnel Steven Potter (National Capitol Region) and Susan Winter (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park) in the completion of this project.

The project was conducted under the general direction of Kay Simpson, Ph.D., who served as Project Manager. John H. Sprinkle, Jr., Ph.D., was the Principal Investigator. The fieldwork was directed by Kimberly Kratzer and Karen Orrence. Lee Nicoletti, Suzanne Szanto, and Kimberly Williams produced the report. Graphics were prepared by Linda Lipka and Jacqueline Horsford.

Laboratory analysis was directed by Sharla Azizi and Nadia Maczaj. Specific material analysis was performed by Mallory A. Gordon (glass), Meta Janowitz (ceramics), and Marie-Lorraine Pipes (small finds, architectural materials, and faunal materials). Alexander Ortiz performed the computer data entry.

Flotation analysis was conducted by Kathryn E. Parker, Great Lakes Ecosystems, Indian River, Michigan. The pedology and geomorphology study was described by Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D., of Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc., University Park, Maryland. Radiocarbon dating analysis was performed by Beta Analytic, Inc., Miami, Florida.

Finally, the cooperation and hospitality of the Cumberland residents contacted during this investigation are gratefully acknowledged.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has conducted a Phase I intensive archeological survey for portions of the Canal Parkway Development Project, Allegany County, Maryland (Figure 1). This document presents the cultural background, research design, methods, field observations, and recommendations with regard to further archeological investigations.

This investigation was requested by the Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT), State Highway Administration (SHA), in accordance with a Phase I Terrestrial and Underwater Archeological Contract (BCS 90-01B); the 1986 Specifications for Consulting Engineers Service Manual, Section IV; and the 1988 second draft Consultant Specifications for Archeological Procedures (Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology 1988). The study was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and implemented in 36 CFR Part 800; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and Section 4(f) of the National Transportation Act of 1973. This study follows the guidelines set forth by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) for archeological investigations in Maryland (McNamara 1981).

The primary purpose of the archeological survey was to identify the presence of archeological remains within portions of the larger Canal Parkway project area. LBA has previously conducted Phase II-level historical research on a sample of 11 potential historical archeological sites in order to assess their potential significance in advance of the Phase I archeological testing (LBA 1993a).

The Phase Ib survey effort included surface reconnaissance, the excavation of shovel test pits, and the examination of machine-excavated trenches. The project area (Figure 2) is comprised of five test locations that had been previously identified as having the potential to contain either prehistoric or historic cultural deposits and for which owner permission for excavation could be obtained (LBA 1993b). The five test areas were:

- Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood, a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century residential/commercial area (Property No. 8 in LBA 1993a);
- Locus 2: Ford Avenue Parcels, an area near the intersection of Ford Avenue and the C&O Canal thought to contain potential prehistoric resources (Portion of Area E in LBA 1993a);
- Loci 3 and 4: Elizabeth Street Parcels, an area along the Potomac River floodplain considered to have potential for prehistoric resources (Portion of Area E in LBA 1993a); and,
- Locus 5: Henry Shriver Farmstead, a possibly early nineteenth-century farm that developed into an urban lot in the late nineteenth century (Property No. 3 in LBA 1993a).

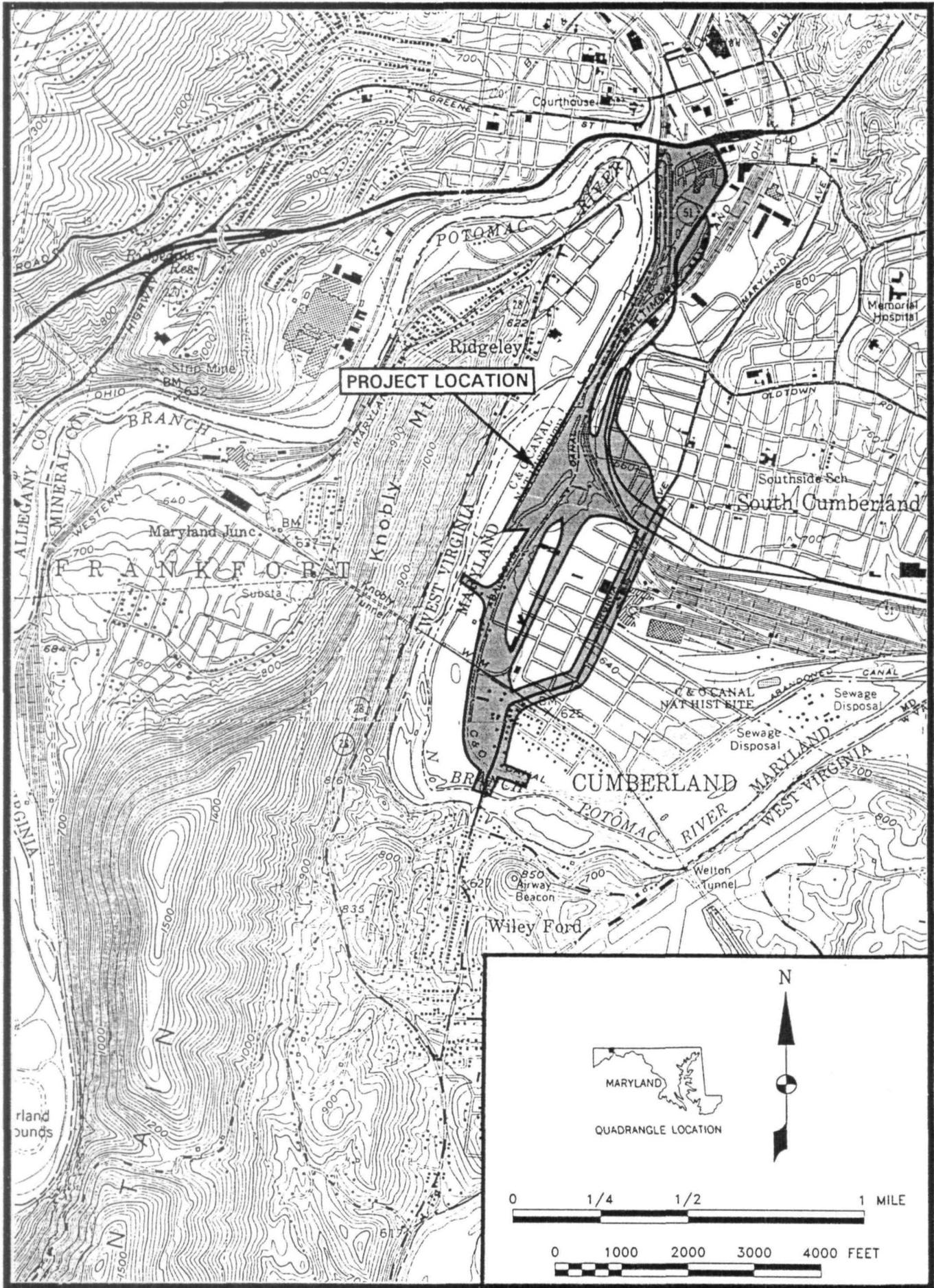


FIGURE 1: Canal Parkway Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Cresaptown, W VA and Cumberland, MD, 1949 Quadrangles (Photorevised 1974 and 1981 Respectively)

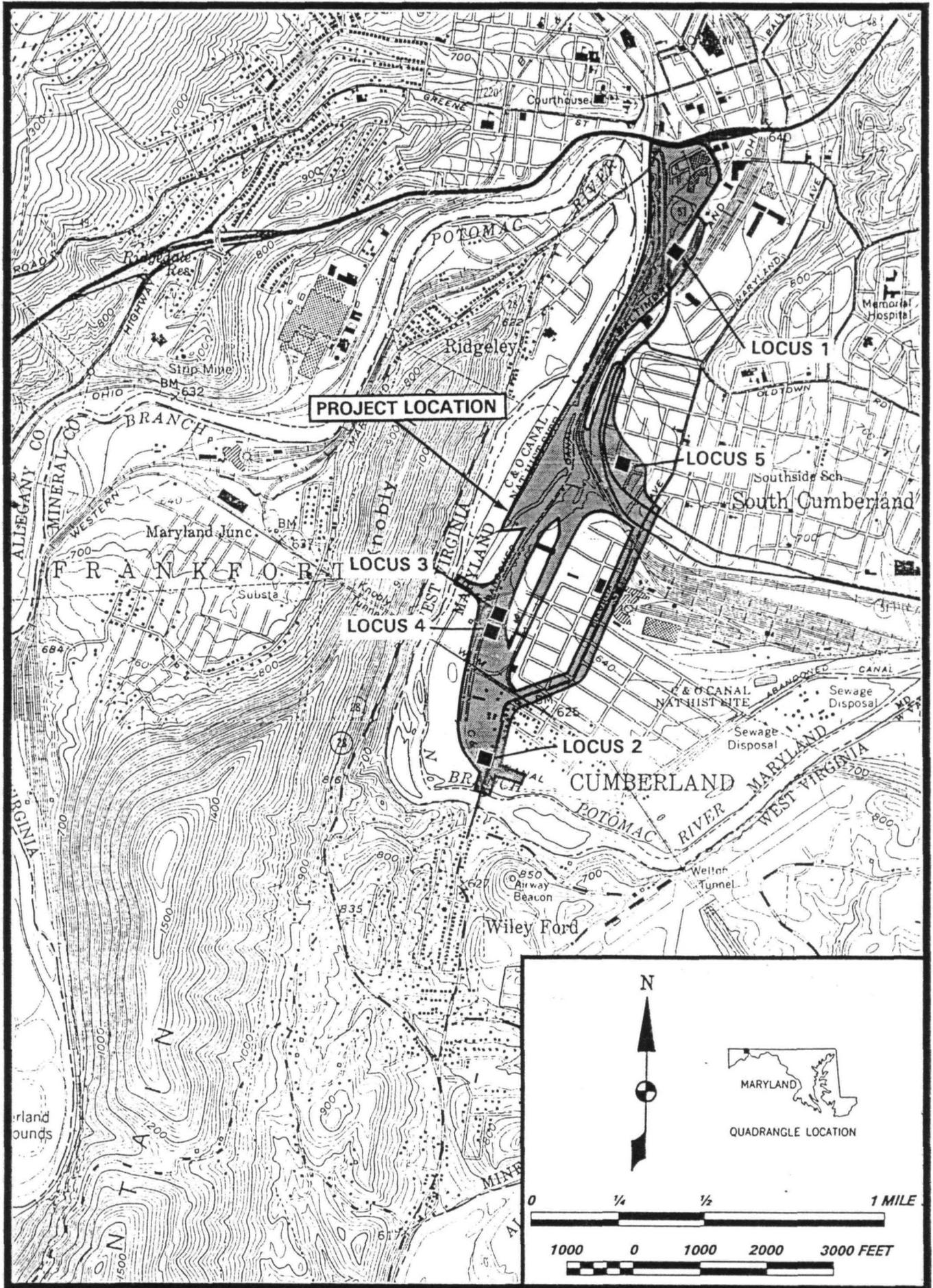


FIGURE 2: Project Area Showing Test Loci

In order to gain access for survey on C&O Canal Historical Park properties along Ford Avenue, LBA prepared an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit application for submission to the National Park Service (NPS). This permit was accepted and the scope-of-work approved by the NPS on July 8, 1993 (No. 93 NCRO/CHOH-002) (Appendix A).

Arrangements with the appropriate landowners for the eventual donation of artifacts recovered from this study to the Maryland Historical Trust are ongoing and will be completed after MHT acceptance of this report.

Fieldwork for this investigation was conducted from June 1-11, June 26-29, and September 27, 1993. The fieldwork was directed by Kimberly Kratzer and Karen Orrence, with John H. Sprinkle, Jr., Ph.D., serving as the Principal Investigator. The pedology and geomorphology study was conducted at the same time by Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D., of Geo-Sci Consultants, Inc., University Park, Maryland (Appendix B).

II. PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located along the western edge of the Ridge and Valley district of the Appalachian Valley physiographic province (Vokes and Edwards 1974). This physiographic region, created by synclinal activities and fluvial erosion, is characterized by a smooth, undulating to steeply sloping surface with narrow, relatively shallow valleys and high, level uplands. Elevations in the province range between 600 and 2,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Wagner 1992).

The project vicinity includes floodplain, terrace, and upland environments. Topographically, the project area is characterized as a slightly elevated terrace adjacent to the North Branch of the Potomac River. The project area is comprised of a linear tract of land extending northeast to southwest. The Potomac River is located nearby, to the east of the project area.

Located within Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 22 (established by the Council of Maryland Archeologists), the project area is situated within the Evitt's Creek-George's Creek drainage basins of the North Branch of the Potomac River. The Potomac River converges with Will's Creek at the extreme northwestern edge of the project area (Figure 3).

Natural vegetation in the project area consists primarily of tree saplings and mature deciduous trees interspersed with thickets of brush. Other vegetation in the area includes wild perennial grasses and weeds. The most common forest type present is the mixed oak, dominated by red, white, and chestnut varieties. Sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch trees are also present. Historically, this environment supported a variety of fauna, including deer, bear, and elk, and various smaller game. The nearby Potomac River and its tributaries provided habitats for several species of freshwater fish (LBA 1993c).

Further discussion of the environmental setting for the project area is contained in a background report completed for the Canal Parkway Development Study (LBA 1993a).

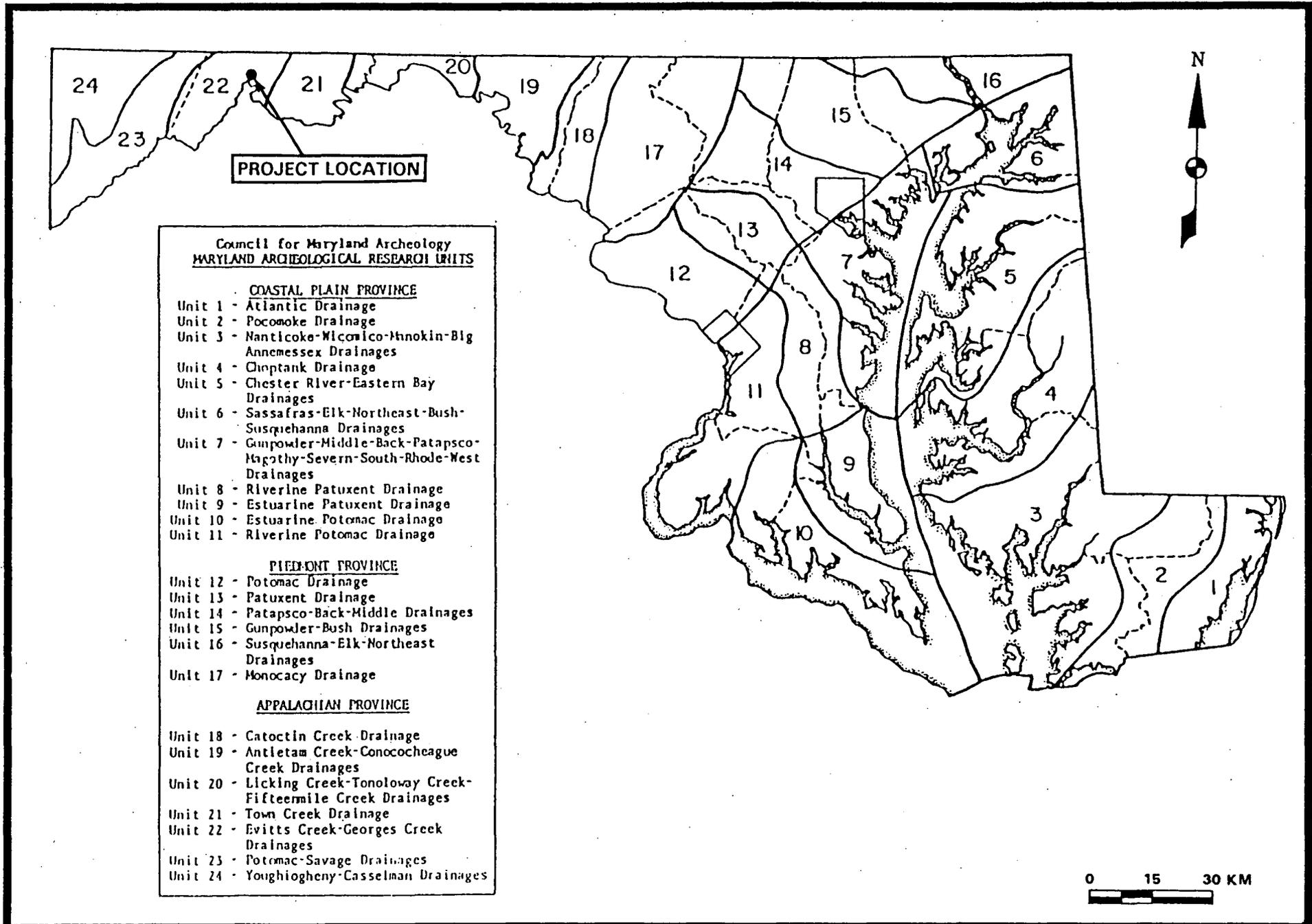


FIGURE 3: Maryland Archeological Research Unit Map

SOURCE: MHT

III. PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The following overview of the prehistoric occupation of western Maryland is intended to provide a context within which the significance of potential archeological resources may be evaluated. A further discussion of the prehistoric background for this project area is provided in the background report for the Canal Parkway Development Study (LBA 1993a). Other relevant summaries of western Maryland prehistory can be found in previous studies by LBA (1993c), John Milner Associates (1993), and Wesler et al. (1981). The overview is followed by a summary of the results of a search of the archeological site files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust and by a description of the results of the pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area (LBA 1993a).

A. PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The earliest recognized occupation of western Maryland dates to the Paleoindian period (12,000 to 7500 BC). Geological and palynological evidence indicates that the western portion of Maryland maintained a colder climate than during subsequent periods and supported a closed coniferous forest (Carbone 1976). Although typical reconstructions of Paleoindian lifeways stress the importance of large cold-adapted game, subsistence was probably more diversified. Paleoindian occupation is characterized by the use of distinctive fluted lanceolate points (i.e., Clovis and Cumberland types), bifacial knives, drills, graters, burins, flake cores, scrapers, and flake tools with no formalized shapes.

B. ARCHAIC PERIOD

Early Archaic cultures, dating between 7500 and 6000 BC, are viewed as elaborations of the earlier Paleoindian cultures. With the exception of diagnostic projectile points, adaptive lifestyles remained basically unchanged, exhibiting an orientation toward hunting-related activities (see Reinhart and Hodges 1990).

The Middle Archaic period dates to between 6000 and 4000 BC. Much of the present knowledge concerning this period is based on type categories recognized and developed in areas spatially far removed from the project area. Early portions of the period, typified by bifurcated-base projectile points such as the LeCroy type, are represented by few sites in the region (Reinhart and Hodges 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic are not widely recognized in western Maryland (Wall 1992).

Late Archaic populations (4000 to 2000 BC) can best be characterized as specialized hunters and gatherers. Although they exploited the same broad range of resources exploited by earlier cultures, Late Archaic populations appear to have developed a well-defined and scheduled round of settlement and subsistence, intensifying their use of specific resources such as fish. Late in the period there is some evidence of sedentary camps with riverine orientations (LBA 1993c; Reinhart and Hodges 1991).

C. WOODLAND PERIOD

The Early Woodland period (2000 to 500 BC) is traditionally distinguished from the preceding Late Archaic period by the introduction of ceramic vessels. The trends toward greater sedentism and subsistence specialization begun during the Late Archaic continued and were eventually accompanied by experimentation with cultigens. Ceramic technology resulted in the enhanced capability to store food. Improved storage has implications for population dynamics in that it can support more sedentary, long-term settlements while partially offsetting the seasonal fluctuation of resources (Reinhart and Hodges 1991).

The Middle Woodland period (500 BC to AD 900) is associated with the Hopewell ceremonial/mortuary tradition. In western Maryland, however, the primary expression of burial ceremonialism is, instead, mounds built of stone (cairns), with few associated exotic lithic materials (Fowke 1894; LBA 1993c; Reinhart and Hodges 1992; Wall 1981). Middle Woodland settlement is characterized by a greater reliance on food production, including cultivation of maize and beans. Large group settlements occur on the floodplains of high-order streams and rivers, where burial cairns were also constructed. These locations were ideal for plant cultivation (LBA 1993c).

The Late Woodland period of western Maryland (AD 900 to 1600) is marked by triangular projectile points and an agriculture-based economy. Subsistence during the Late Woodland was dominated by domesticated plants and supplemented by hunting, fishing, and the collection of wild plants (LBA 1993c). Sites of this period are represented by settlements consisting of nucleated farming-oriented villages on major floodplains. Adjacent upland areas would most likely have been visited for hunting, gathering, and other forays (Reinhart and Hodges 1992).

IV. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. HISTORIC CONTEXT

This brief historic context is intended to provide broad background information concerning the history of South Cumberland and Lower Cumberland within which the significance of potential historical archeological resources in the project area may be evaluated. Further information on this context is contained in the previously completed background report for the Canal Parkway Development Study (LBA 1993a)

The stretch of land lying south of Cumberland on the east side of the Potomac River was sparsely settled until the growth of large-scale transportation networks, namely, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal, reached the area in the 1840s and 1850s. Construction of the B&O Railroad and the C&O Canal began simultaneously on July 4, 1828; the B&O reached its western terminus at Cumberland in 1842 and the C&O was completed to its northern terminus at Cumberland in 1850. Following the arrival of the main line of the B&O, Cumberland became a provider of transportation support services and served as a hub for many small railroads designed to transport coal (John Milner Associates 1993:15).

By 1860, the population of Cumberland had reached 7,300 (John Milner Associates 1993:17). A map of Cumberland and vicinity published in 1864 indicates the extent of road, railroad, canal, and residential development on the south side of Cumberland at that time (U.S. Coast Survey 1864). The map indicates that Virginia Avenue (historically known as Virginia Lane) and Third Street (historically known as German Lane) were then the only roads in the project area. Dispersed structures were in place along German Lane, along Virginia Avenue north of German Lane, and on high ground adjacent to the canal and the B&O Railroad (Figure 4).

The "South End" of Cumberland remained a rural agricultural area until the 1890s; photographs of South Cumberland taken at the time show the area as containing dispersed farms and oak groves (Keller 1976b). In 1894, the roundhouse and repair shops of the B&O Railroad were moved to the South End, which stimulated rapid urbanization. Additional industrial complexes, such as the Warren Glass Works Company and the Maryland Sheet & Steel Company/Maryland Tin Plate Company, were also established in the South End in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Following the construction of the B&O shops, the area was quickly subdivided by developers and farm owners for residential and commercial purposes. Based on the cartographic material and preliminary visual inspection, the majority of houses and commercial enterprises constructed in the project area appear to date to the industrial era in South Cumberland and were probably constructed between 1894 and 1925 (Keller 1976a, 1976b).

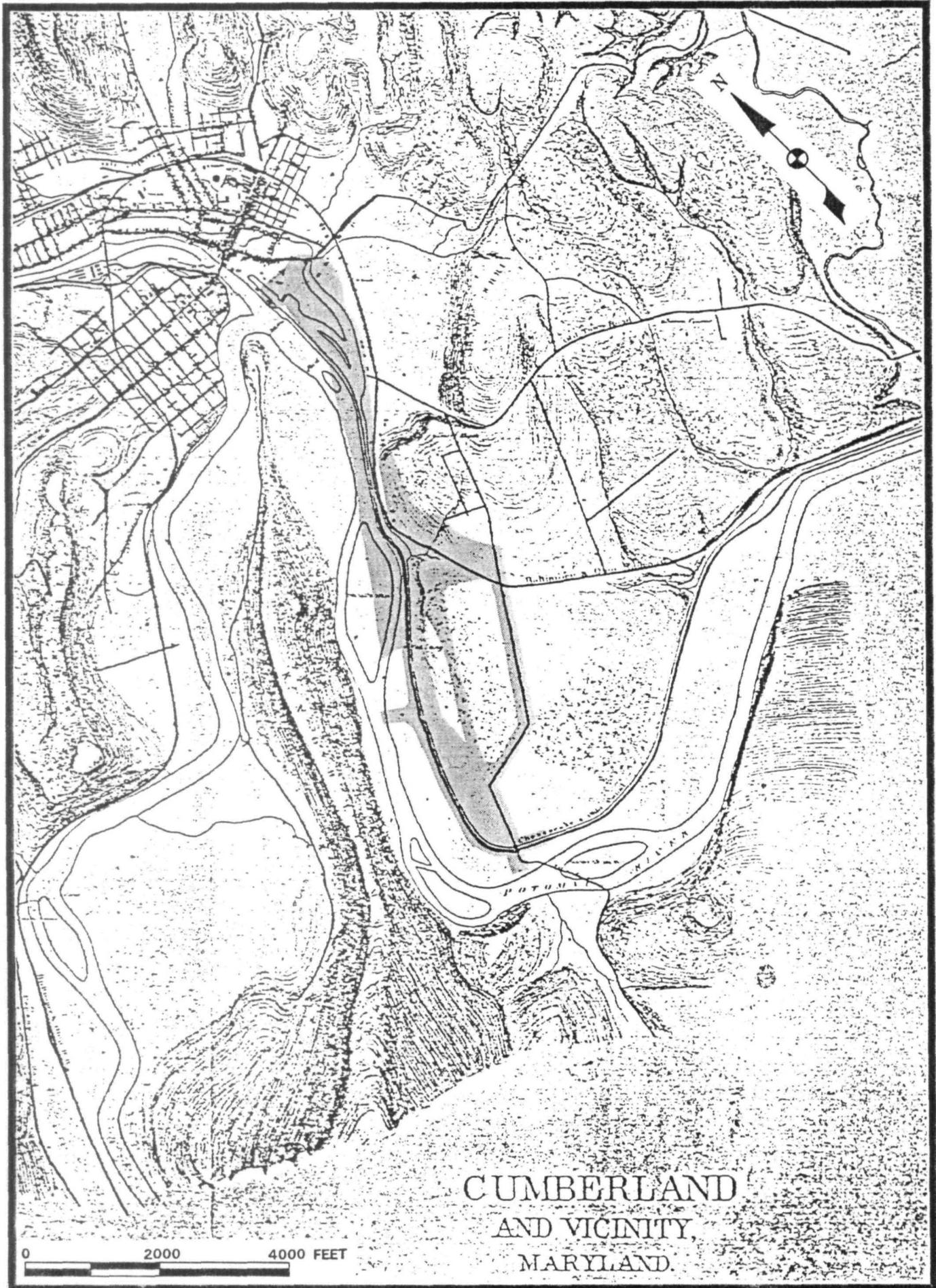


FIGURE 4: Project Area, Circa 1864

Embedded within this existing fabric may be the archeological manifestations of previous land uses. A synthesis of existing cultural resource documentation and available cartographic data indicate that potential historical archeological sites in the project area fall into four groups and may be evaluated for potential historical significance within the following historic contexts and themes (John Milner Associates 1993:8; Maryland Historical Trust 1986:253-258, 1987:1-2; Wesler et al. 1981:91-101):

1. Growth of Transportation Networks in Western Maryland, 1820-1860.

Potential archeological site types represented in cartographic sources include the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and associated engineering elements, basins and boatyard, and residential and commercial communities associated with the operation of the canal.

2. Agricultural-Industrial Transition in Western Maryland, 1815-1870 (in South Cumberland, this transition occurred rapidly during the 1890s).

Potential archeological site types represented in cartographic sources include dwellings and farmsteads dating to the rural agricultural period.

3. Industrial/Urban Dominance in Western Maryland, 1870-1930 (in South Cumberland, this period began in the 1890s).

Potential archeological site types represented in cartographic sources include soap factories, planing mills, foundries, glassworks, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Roundhouse and Shops, breweries, tin mills, blacksmith shops, dyehouses, industrial-period dwellings, and commercial enterprises.

4. Modern Period in Western Maryland, 1930-Present.

Potential archeological site types represented in cartographic sources include modern dwellings and commercial and industrial enterprises.

B. HENRY SHRIVER FARMSTEAD

The Henry Shriver Farmhouse is located along West Third Street in South Cumberland (Figure 5). This property was selected for additional historical research in order to explore its potential historical archeological significance within the context of the rural agricultural period in the South End of Cumberland (LBA 1993a).

A Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Survey, conducted in 1976, evaluated the extant architecture at the Henry Shriver property. The house was described as consisting of two semi-attached sections (Plates 1 and 2), a brick 2½-story portion (127 West Third Street)

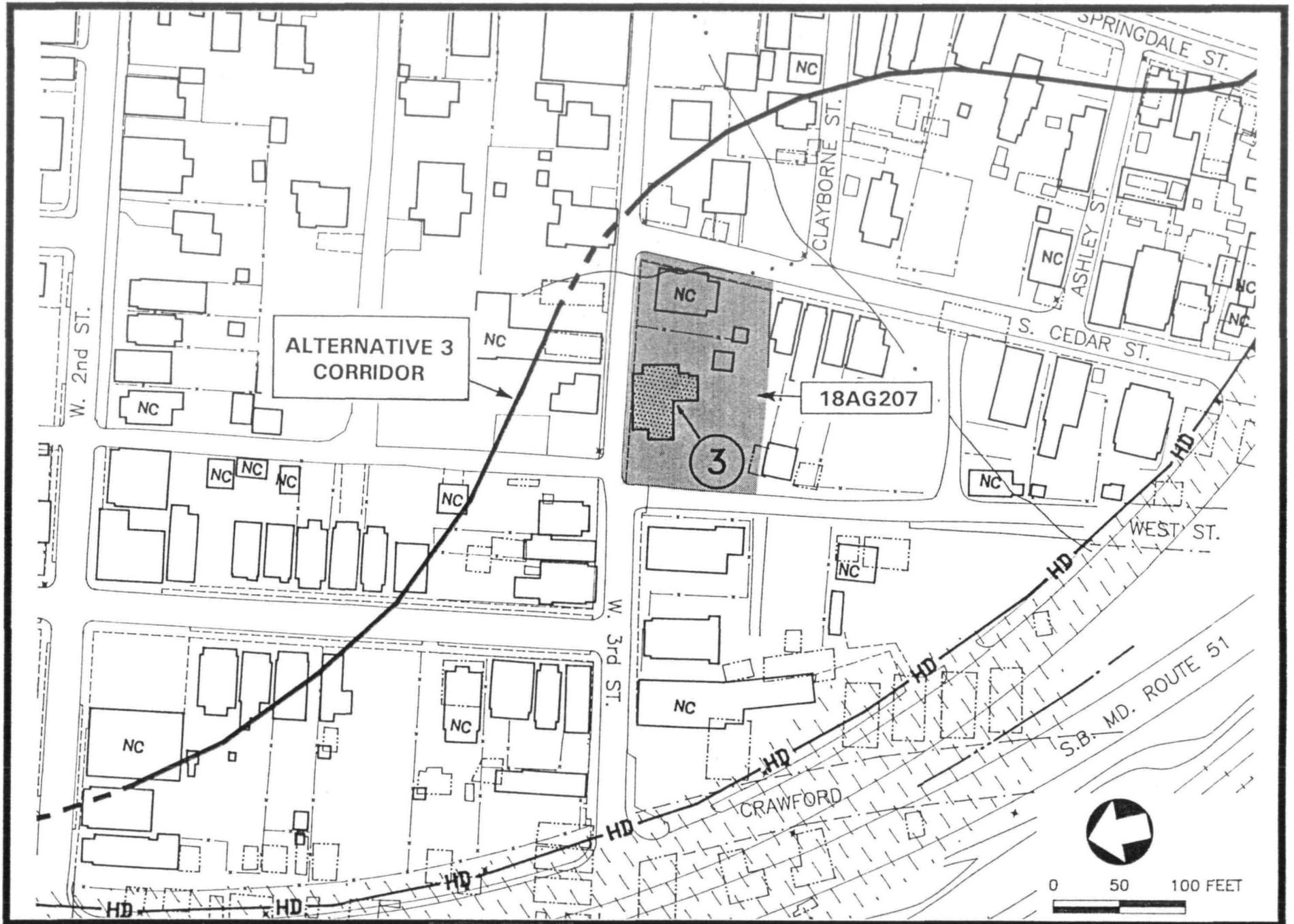


FIGURE 5: Location of the Henry Shriver Farmstead (18AG207)

SOURCE: Archaeological Base Map Sheet 5

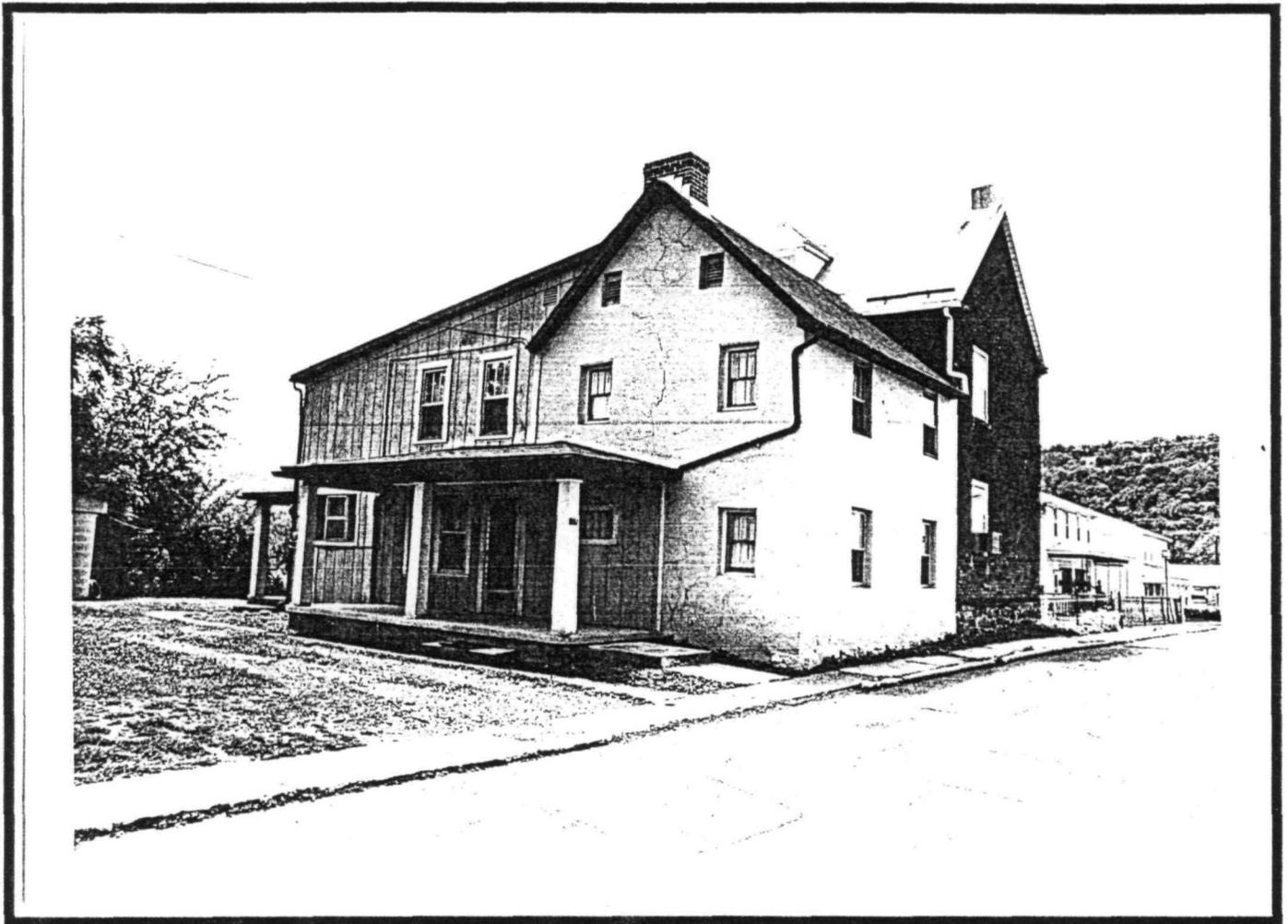


PLATE 1: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), View from the Northeast

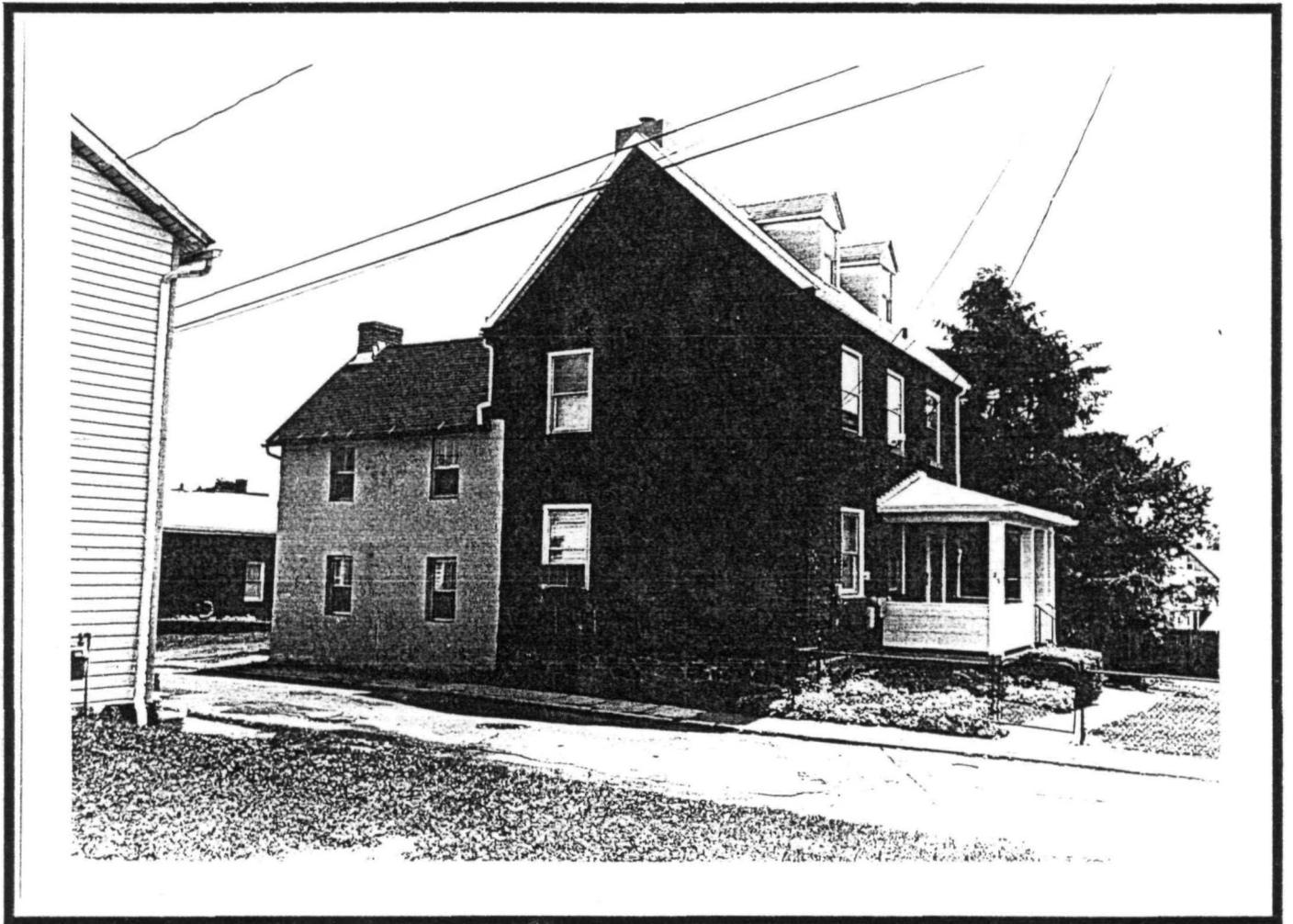


PLATE 2: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), View from the Northwest

and a 2½-story frame portion (125 West Third Street). The survey suggested that the frame structure may be a log house because it has deep-inset windows typical of log or stone houses. It also has a wide brick interior chimney and small attic windows on the gable end. A two-story, shed-roofed addition was added to the south, probably in the early twentieth century.

The brick section of the Shriver property was reported to date from the mid-nineteenth century (Plate 3). It has two gabled wooden dormers and a return gable executed in three courses of corbelled brick. The house is three bays across its principal west facade. Brick jack arches and sills accent the windows, which have been altered from their original 6/6 panes to 1/1. The MHT survey states that these attached houses are among the most important resources in South Cumberland and the city as a whole (Maryland Historical Trust 1976:9). The Shriver Farmstead is a contributing element to the South Cumberland National Register Historic District.

It is not clear from the historical documents when the Henry Shriver Farmhouse was built. The Shrivens (the name is also variously spelled as Schreiber, Schriver, Scheiber) held the property in the years 1845-1848 and repurchased it in 1854. Although the Shrivens' deed contains no mention of a building, the limited architectural evidence suggests that the frame portion was constructed during the early nineteenth century and that the Shrivens may have built the brick section after purchasing the property in the mid-nineteenth century. Further architectural studies may help in dating the house. Archeological testing may also be helpful in determining the construction date of the structures and in identifying different activity areas on the property.

Property History

The lot on which this farmhouse is located was contained within a larger tract called "The Brothers" and owned by Mary Ann O'Neale. Upon Mary Ann's death in 1839, the tract of land was divided into 38 lots and sold at auction on August 29, 1840, at the tavern of James Black in the public square in Cumberland (Allegany County [hereinafter cited as AC] Deeds AA:508). James and Ann Eliza Smith purchased two lots or parcels of land from the Estate of Mary Ann O'Neale and sold them on July 19, 1845, to Henry Shriver for \$500 (AC Deeds 1:208).

The 1850 federal population census lists Henry Shriver (42 years old); his wife, Elizabeth (36); sons Henry (16), John (13), Anthony (10), and Martin (9 months); and daughters Mary (8) and Philomena (5). Henry Shriver's birthplace was recorded as Germany and his occupation was listed as farmer. The value of his real estate was \$700 (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1850 Population Schedule for Allegany County, Maryland, Microfilm Roll 277, page 168).

According to the 1860 federal population census, Henry Shriver was farming the property. He and his wife had two more children (Mary Jane and Frank) and the three oldest boys were working. Henry and Anthony were clerks and John was listed as a blacksmith, possibly helping out on the family farm. Henry Shriver's real estate was valued at \$2,000 and his personal property was valued at \$500 (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1860 Population Schedule for Allegany County, Maryland, Microfilm Roll 456, page 173).

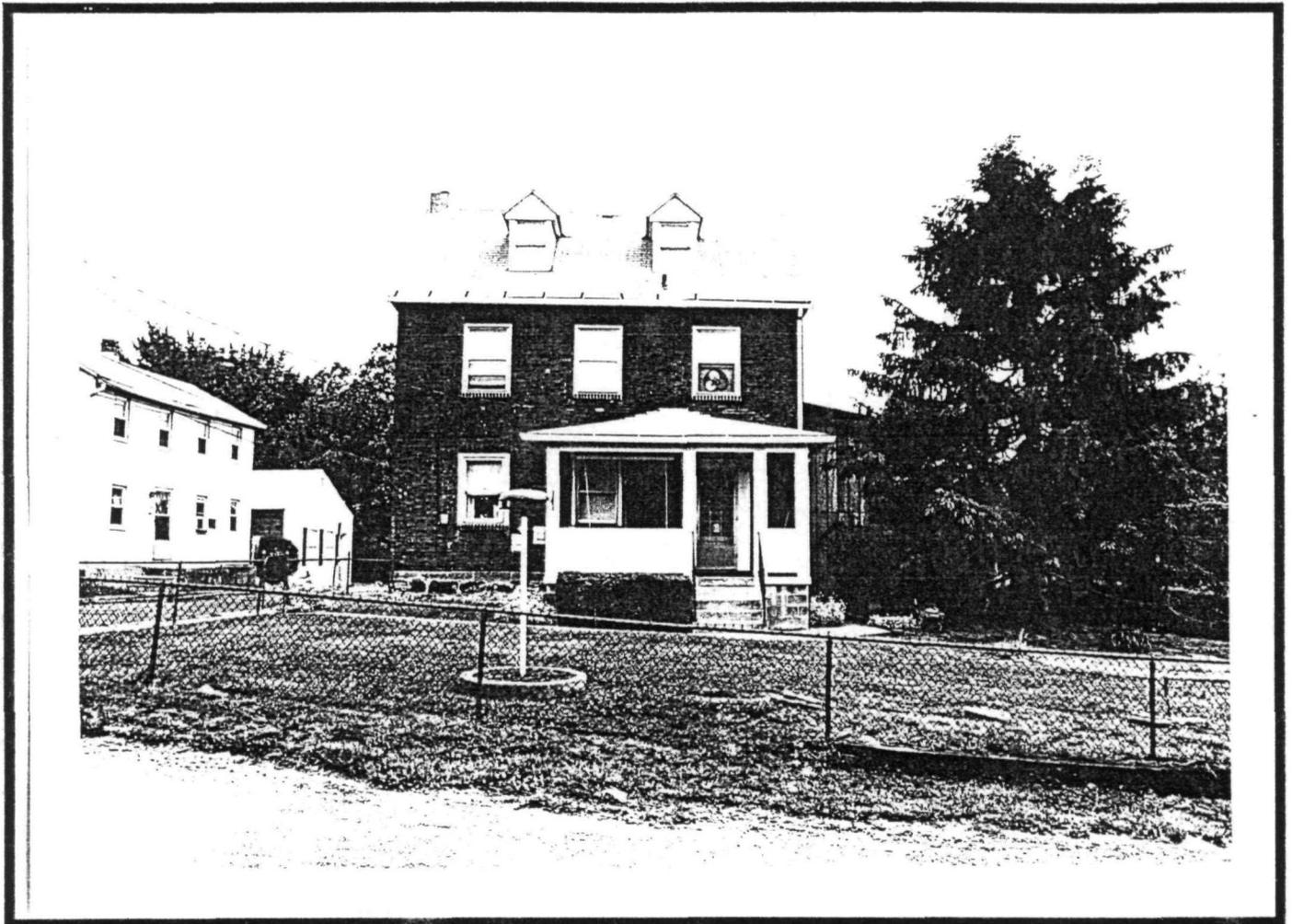


PLATE 3: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), View from the West

In the 1860 federal agricultural census, Henry Shriver was listed as possessing 11 acres of improved lands and no unimproved lands. The cash value of his farm was listed at \$2,000, while his farming implements were valued at \$50. He possessed 1 horse, 3 milch cows, 3 sheep, and 8 swine. His livestock was valued at \$125. He produced 30 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of Indian corn, and 20 bushels of Irish potatoes and had an orchard valued at \$25. He reported 300 pounds of butter and 5 tons of hay; the value of his slaughtered animals was given as \$45 (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1860 Agricultural Schedule for Allegany County, Maryland).

The average farm at that time and in that area had 85.98 acres of improved land and 70.62 acres of unimproved lands (woodlands, meadowland, etc.). The average value of a farm was \$3,856.25. Farm implements averaged \$114.12 in value. The average farmer owned 3.35 horses, 3.8 milch cows, 3.8 sheep, and 6.72 swine, valued at \$456.88. The average farm produced 123.88 bushels of wheat, 76.38 bushels of rye, 426.38 bushels of Indian corn, and 75.5 bushels of Irish potatoes and had an orchard valued at \$26.25. The average farmer produced 226.25 pounds of butter, owned 14.4 tons of hay, and had slaughtered animals valued at \$87.25. Henry Shriver had a very small holding in comparison to other farmers in the area but was producing a large quantity of dairy products and a large number of animals for slaughter. For the amount of land Shriver held, his farm had a fairly high value.

The earliest tax records found to contain a description of the property were from the year 1867. Henry Shriver was listed as owning three houses and lots valued at \$2,500. His livestock was valued at \$80 and his household goods were valued at \$100 (AC Tax Records, District No. 6, Years 1867-1875, page 356).

The 1870 federal population census still listed Henry Shriver's occupation as farmer. He and his wife had three children at home. The oldest of them, Martin, was listed as a farm hand. Shriver's real estate had increased to \$6,000 in value and his personal property had decreased to \$400 in value (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1870, Population Schedule for Allegany County, Maryland, Microfilm Roll 566-569, page 214).

The earliest map showing the house and lot was found on a plat entitled "Shriver's Addition to the City of Cumberland, MD." drawn in 1871 (AC Deeds 76:687). The L-shaped structure is composed of two sections: the brick western half measures 18x36 feet and the frame eastern half measures 22x16 feet. Several fencelines and an unidentified outbuilding are also shown on the plat (Figure 6). Based on the large quantity of butter produced by the Shrivvers, tentative identification of this outbuilding as a dairy is suggested.

The earliest Sanborn Fire Insurance map found of the property dates to 1887 (Figure 7). The two-story dwelling was no longer L-shaped. A one-story addition had been built on to the south side of the frame section of the structure, making the shape of the building rectangular. The house fronted directly onto the south side of German Lane and was listed as House No. 204. No outbuildings were present.

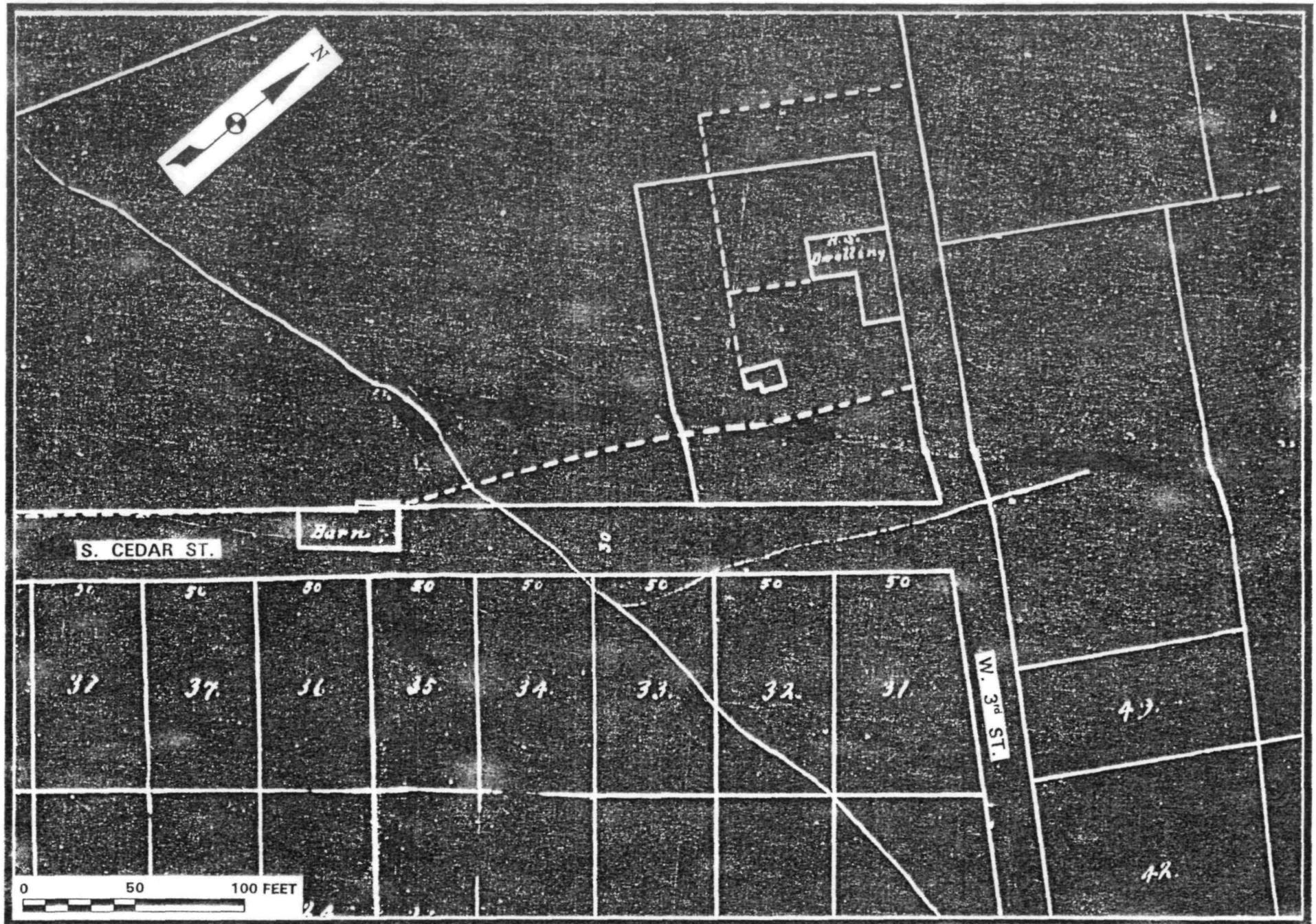


FIGURE 6: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Circa 1871

SOURCE: Allegany County Deed Book 76:687

In the federal population census of 1900, Elizabeth Demelye, aged 69 years, is reported as living in the house with her 24-year-old son, Joseph. The property is listed as a house, not a farm. Elizabeth Demelye is reported as having been born in Switzerland and having immigrated to the United States in 1872. Joseph Demelye's occupation is listed as a day laborer (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1900 Population Schedule for Allegany County, Maryland, Microfilm Roll 604, Vol. 2, page 135).

A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1921 shows the houses and lot (Figure 8). German Lane, which became known as West Third Street sometime between 1907 and 1920, was slightly realigned. The houses no longer directly fronted onto the street but were at a slight angle to it. The house number for the brick half of the structure was given as 117. A small porch was added to the west facade of the brick house. No other changes to the houses or lot could be seen from the 1887 Sanborn map.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1949 shows that the property had changed slightly since 1921 (Figure 9). A small one-story structure, probably a garage, had been built in the southwest corner of the lot. The house numbers are listed as 117 and 125 West Third Street. A dwelling house was added to a lot east of the houses, on the corner of West Third Street and South Cedar Street.

C. WINEOW STREET NEIGHBORHOOD

The Wineow Street Neighborhood is located along both sides of Wineow Street between State Route 51 and the existing CSX railroad yard (Figure 10). This property was selected for additional historical research in order to explore its potential historical archeological significance within the context of the development of canal-related residential and commercial communities (LBA 1993a).

Property History

Wineow Street was named for the Wineow family, early landowners in South Cumberland. Henry Wineow was among the 35 families living in the area when Cumberland was incorporated in 1787. He was a brick mason and lived on Mechanic Street. In an 1833 fire, which destroyed much of the Mechanic Street area, Henry Wineow reported losing his house, furniture, and \$1,500 in cash. After the fire, Wineow may have moved to Wineow Street, then called "Old Town Road." A deed conveying land on the southern end of Wineow Street indicated that Henry Wineow's home was located on an adjoining lot (AC Deed Book 12:541; Lowdermilk 1878:328; Thomas and Williams 1923:93, 101).

Henry Wineow died intestate in 1855. His real estate holdings included land lying between Wineow Street and the B&O Railroad tracks, which was divided into seven lots for public sale. According to court documents, structures were present on these lots by 1858 (AC Judgment Volume 14:684, 688). These lots subsequently became known as 154-176 Wineow Street.

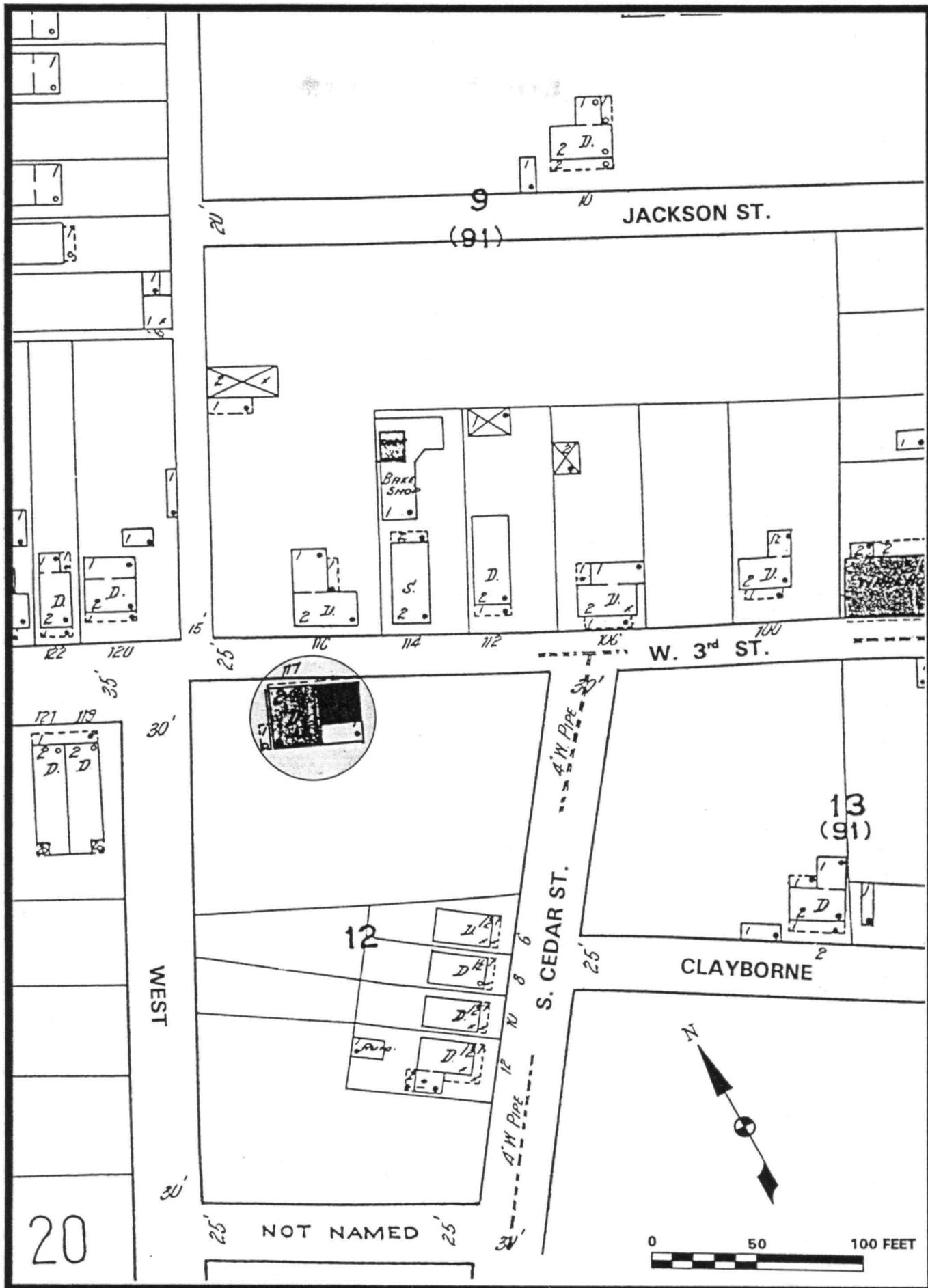


FIGURE 8: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Circa 1921

SOURCE: Sanborn 1921:19

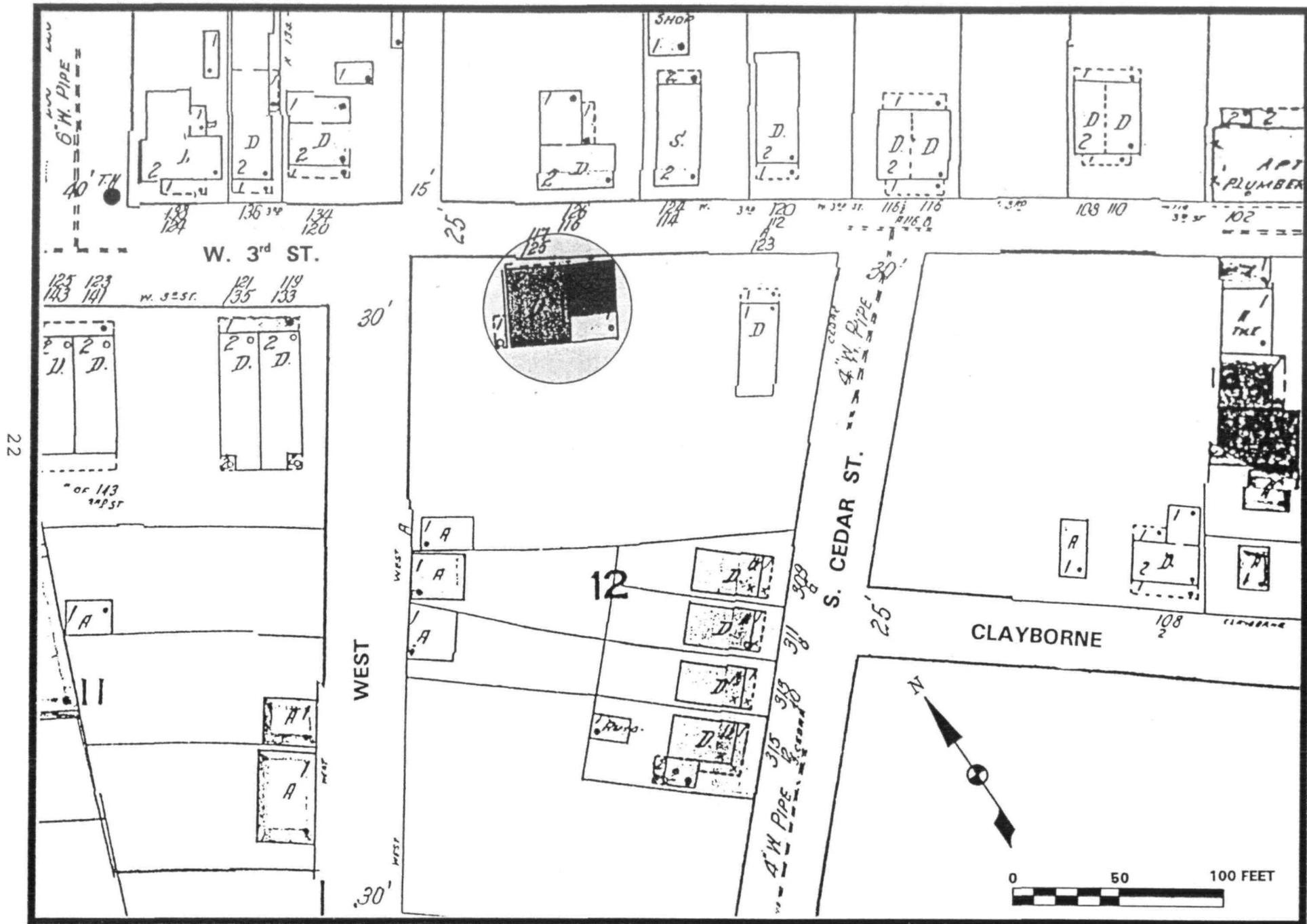
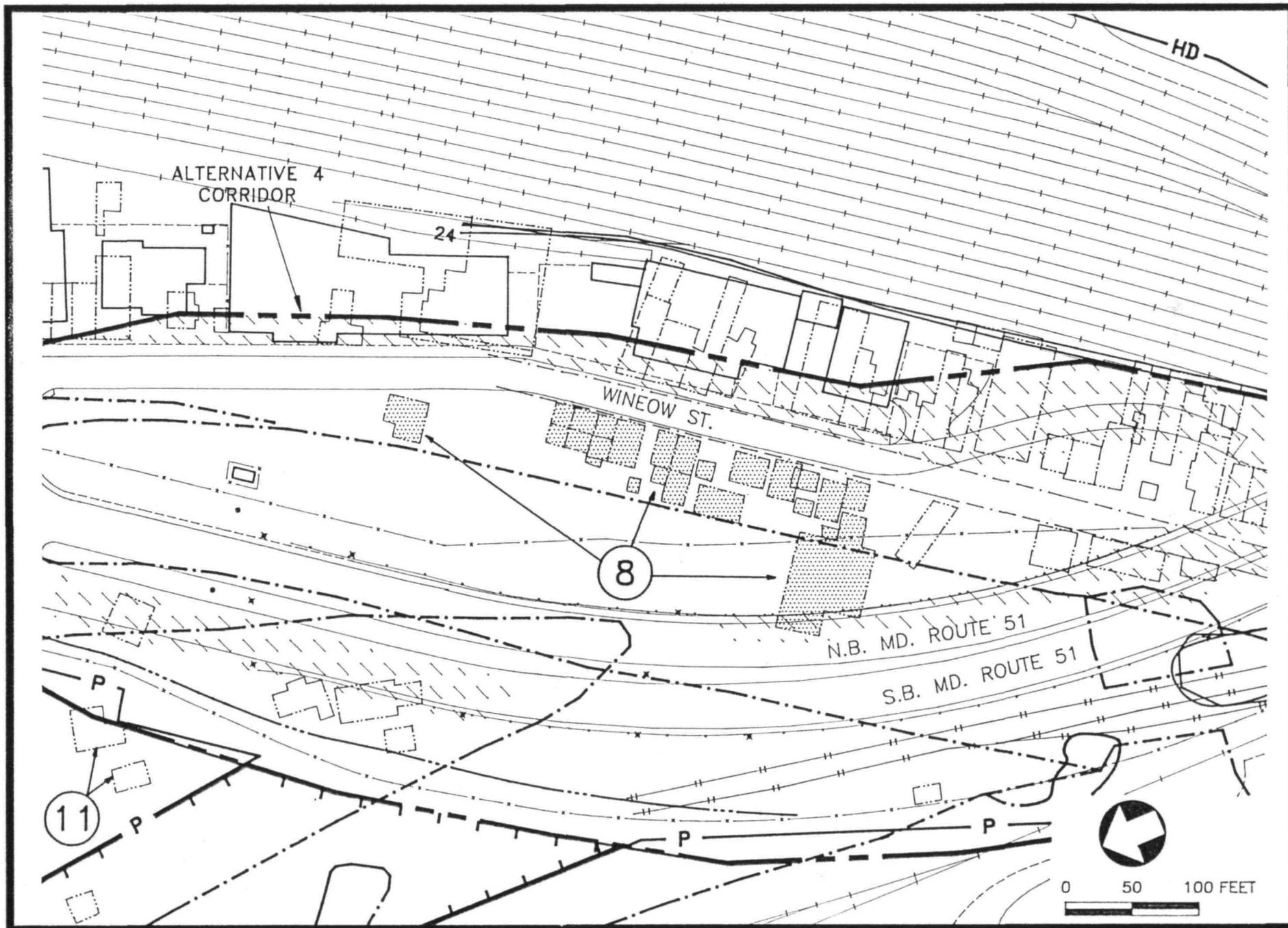


FIGURE 9: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Circa 1949

SOURCE: Sanborn 1949:20



23

FIGURE 10: Location of Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood

SOURCE: Archaeological Base Map Sheet 4

The Sanborn Map Company selectively mapped a section of Wineow Street from 1887 to 1949. The neighborhood originally occupied a narrow strip of land between the B&O Railroad tracks and Shriver's Basin, where several coal loading docks were located (Figure 11). This colorful neighborhood, known as "Shanty Town," provided many of the necessary services for the canal boatmen, the boatyard, and the coal loading wharf on the canal. Although the shops, restaurants, and saloons were identified on the maps, the reported "Red Light District" was not identified (Plate 4).

Even as the canal neared the end of operations in the 1920s, Shanty Town remained a popular attraction. It was comprised of approximately 25 houses, stores, and restaurants and stretched along Wineow Street from Williams Street on the north to the B&O tracks on the southern end (Plate 5). A former canal man, George "Hooper" Wolfe, recalls that nearly all the buildings of Shanty Town were of two-story frame construction with flat roofs, some having false fronts. The only brick building was Murphy's Grocery Store near the southern end of Wineow Street.

Federal census records which specify addresses on Wineow Street are available for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. The 1880 enumeration, however, did not include street addresses. In 1880, the occupations of residents along Wineow Street indicate that a high percentage of those providing services to canal boatmen were also living in Shanty Town. Occupations included carpenters, saddler, watch repairer, provisions merchants, grocers, bakers, restaurant keepers, market gardener, veterinarian, wash women, shoemaker, store clerks, butchers, tinsmiths, saloon keepers, brick maker, a theater group, blacksmith, boat builders, and boardinghouse keepers (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Cumberland, Maryland, 1880:20-24).

Between 1910 and 1921 (Figures 12 and 13), Shriver's Basin was filled in and a baseball park was soon built on the newly made land (Sanborn 1910:27, 1921:13, 1949:13). During the 1930s, the focus of Wineow Street as a residential and commercial neighborhood began to change with the appearance of the Snyder Foundry & Pattern Works, the Ver-Vac Bottling Company, and an automobile service station in Shanty Town. Cumberland Welding & Supply, a junk yard, and an auto accessories store become the primary businesses in the neighborhood beginning in the 1940s. By the late 1950s, no private residences were present in the neighborhood (R.L. Polk and Company 1931, 1935, 1940, 1946, 1950, 1955, 1960).

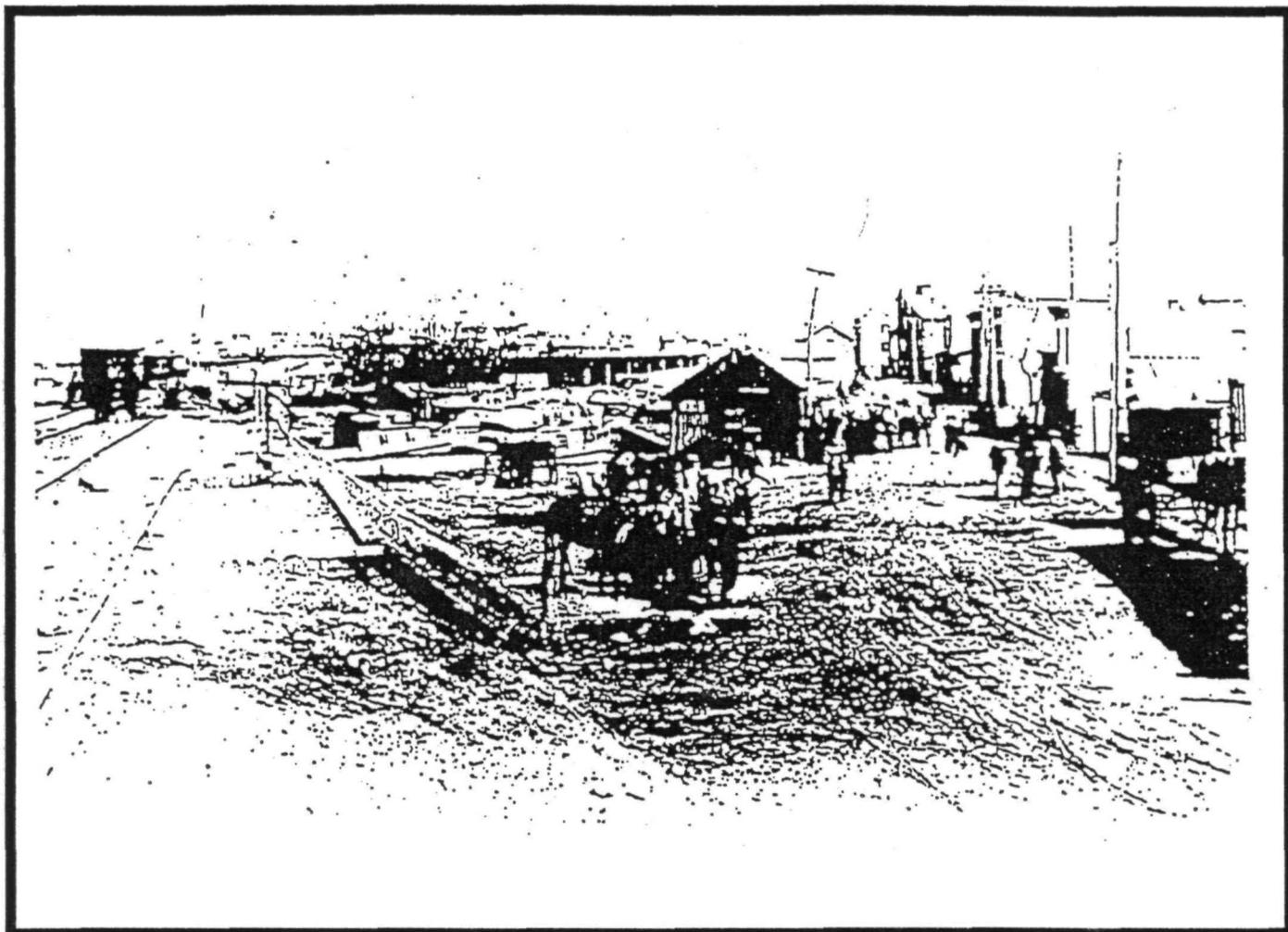


PLATE 4: Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood Looking North (Undated)



PLATE 5: Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood. Former Railroad Subway Along Wineow Street Now Filled by Recent Roadway Development

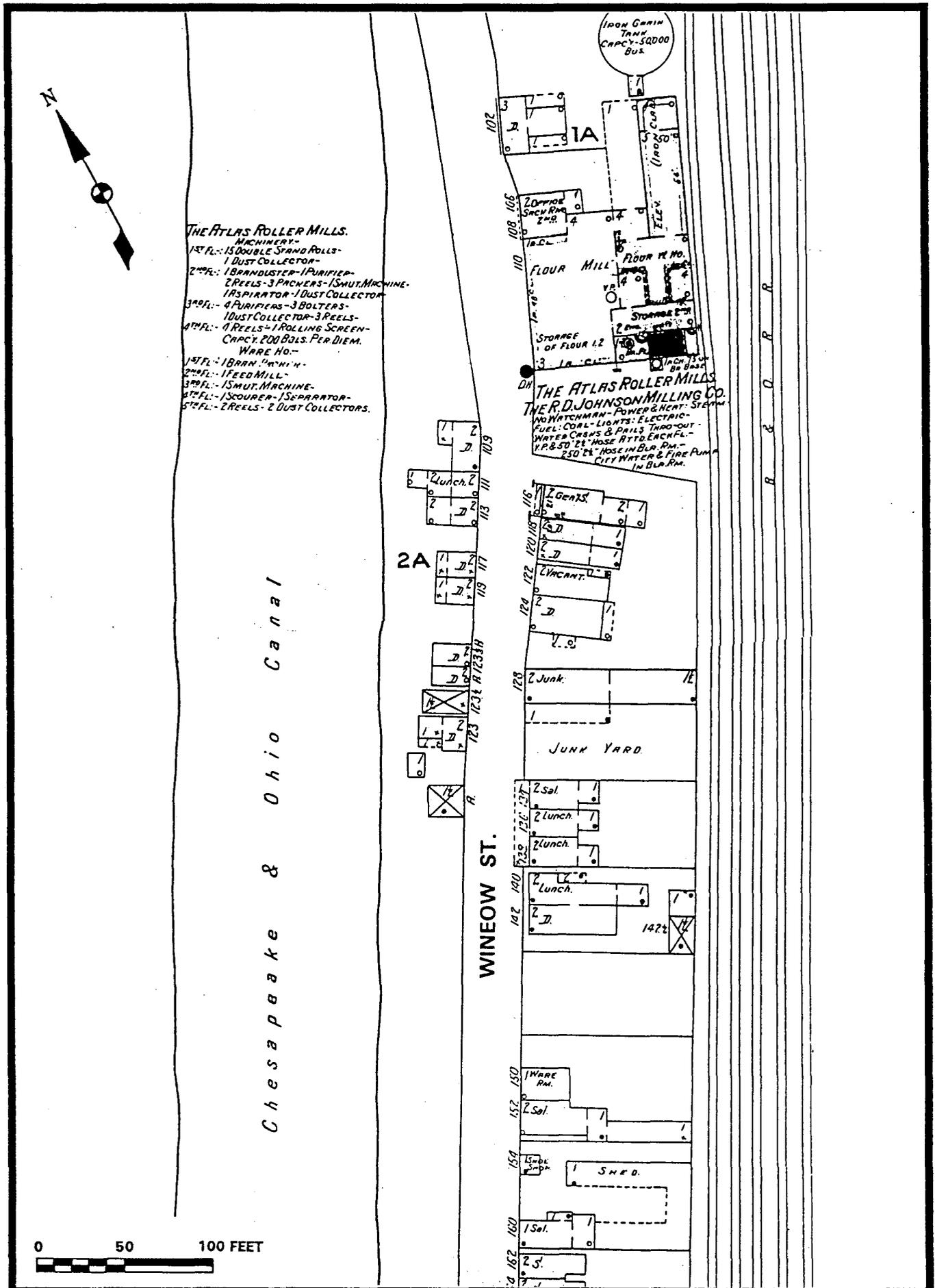


FIGURE 12: Wineow Street Neighborhood, Circa 1910

SOURCE: Sanborn 1910:27

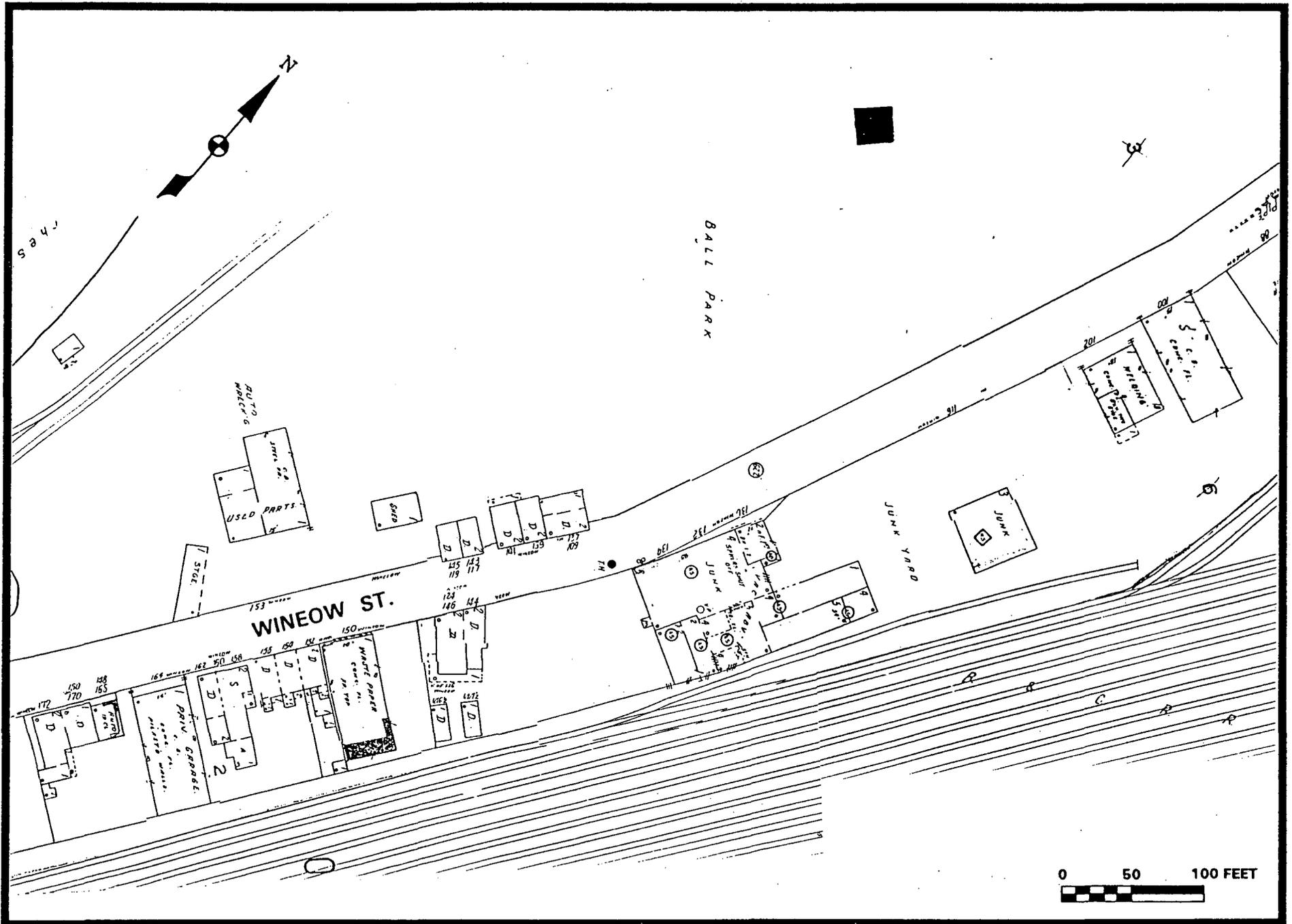


FIGURE 13: Wineow Street Neighborhood, Circa 1949

SOURCE: Sanborn 1949:13

V. FIELDWORK

The first step in the preparation for Phase Ib fieldwork was to determine specific areas of potential project impact. Study corridors used during the Phase II-level background research were tightened in revised SHA plans to an average width of about 75 feet. Current SHA design plans were compared with areas demonstrating potential cultural resource sensitivity depicted on the AutoCAD maps produced previously by LBA (1993a) in order to develop Phase I survey locations.

Within the approximately 23 acres designated as having sensitivity for prehistoric resources (referred to as Area E in the previous background study [LBA 1993a]) two parcels, measuring 775x75 feet and 350x50 feet, appear to be potentially subject to impact.

Among the 11 previously studied historic period properties (LBA 1993a), the B&O Railroad Roundhouse and Repair Shops, the Henry Shriver Farmhouse, and the Wineow Street Neighborhood were selected for Phase Ib survey. Impacts at the B&O Roundhouse appear to comprise a narrow (circa 50x300-foot) area along the existing Virginia Avenue. Various design alternatives for a proposed ramp structure appear to impact the entire area at the Henry Shriver Farmhouse. Two impact areas, one measuring 50x100 feet, the other 50x200 feet, appear to exist within the Wineow Street Neighborhood.

Once these areas were identified, LBA contacted the appropriate landowners in order to explain the nature of the investigation and to request permission to enter specific properties and conduct the fieldwork. Existing Cumberland property and tax maps were used to identify landowners.

LBA was denied access to two parcels within the project area. CSX Corporation refused to grant LBA a right-of-entry for Property No. 1 (B&O Railroad Roundhouse and Repair Shops). Mr. John Hancock, the owner of Largent Roofing Company, refused permission to enter his property. In addition, LBA was unable to contact another property owner recorded as the Cumberland Real Estate Corporation. The Largent Roofing and Cumberland Real Estate parcels were assessed as having potential for prehistoric resources.

Seven landowners graciously allowed access to their properties (see Figure 2). These areas have been identified as:

- Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood (Property No. 8 in LBA 1993a);
- Locus 2: Ford Avenue Parcels (including NPS property) with potential for prehistoric resources (Portion of Area E in LBA 1993a);
- Loci 3 and 4: Elizabeth Street Parcels near Cumberland Box Company with potential for prehistoric resources (Portion of Area E in LBA 1993a); and,
- Locus 5: Henry Shriver Farmhouse, 125-127 West Third Street (Property No. 3 in LBA 1993a).

In order to gain access for survey on C&O Canal Historical Park properties along Ford Avenue, LBA prepared an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit application for submission to the National Park Service. The NPS property immediately adjacent to the C&O Canal at the Ford Avenue crossing was assessed as having the potential to contain unrecorded prehistoric archeological remains. This permit was accepted and the scope-of-work approved by the NPS on July 8, 1993 (No. 93 NCRO/CHOH-002) (see Appendix A).

The following sections describe LBA's research design, field methods, laboratory methods, results of fieldwork, and recommendations for further investigations for each portion of the project area for which access was obtained.

B. RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

1. Research Design

Prehistoric resource sensitivity for the proposed Canal Parkway was developed by comparing characteristics of the project area with settings in which prehistoric sites are known to have been identified. The general criteria for evaluating the potential for prehistoric resources included the following: absence of apparent ground surface disturbance; locations within upland settings; and floodplain locations within 250 feet of the Potomac River. Based on these criteria and on the background research, areas of high potential for prehistoric archeological resources in the project area appear to be concentrated within and adjacent to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (LBA 1993a).

The C&O Canal Park and its environs comprise much of the floodplain settings within the project area. Prehistoric sites from all temporal periods are often recorded for such floodplain settings, and prehistoric resources have been recovered from sites within a two-mile radius of the project area along the North Branch of the Potomac River. Therefore, the potential for prehistoric cultural resources within the environs of the C&O Canal Park property was considered high.

Background research and site inspection of this corridor indicate, however, that surface disturbance in the form of topsoil removal, high-tension wire placement, canal and towpath construction, flood-control projects, shoreline riprap, and sewer pipeline construction has occurred in about one-third of the North Branch of the Potomac floodplain. The total acreage of areas of prehistoric sensitivity suggested for the Phase I survey was 23 acres (LBA 1993a). However, only selected portions, totaling approximately 3 acres, in Loci 2, 3, and 4 were accessible to LBA researchers (LBA 1993b). The principal research objective of this Phase I survey was to archeologically examine the areas designated as having the potential to contain buried prehistoric resources.

Only two locations of potential historic period archeological sites were available for Phase I survey: the Shriver Farmstead and the Wineow Street Neighborhood. The Henry Shriver Farmstead is an important example of an early nineteenth-century small farm that predated the urban/industrial expansion of Cumberland. Based on information from the 1871 plat map and

the Sanborn maps, it was apparent that the house had not undergone extensive changes, with the exception of an addition to the south side of the frame portion and the construction of a small porch on the west side of the brick portion. It was thus considered highly probable that undisturbed archeological deposits were present around the house and yard. This archeological record may help to determine the date and sequence of construction for the house and identify activity areas surrounding the house. Given the potential sensitivity of the Shriver Farmstead as an archeological resource, the research objective of LBA's Phase I archeological survey was to identify the presence of artifacts, cultural features, and other remains; characterize the temporal and functional attributes of any identified features; and evaluate the need for further archeological investigation at this property. The scope of this investigation was limited so as to avoid the disturbance of potentially significant remains.

The Wineow Street Neighborhood was historically characterized by relative uniformity in the class and occupational status of its residents. Although individual lots are unlikely to be assignable to known domestic occupations, the cohesion of the neighborhood suggests that surviving archeological remains would be reflective of a known group, if not of known individuals or households. These remains are likely to encompass yard areas reflective of disposal practices and spatial organization. The neighborhood, moreover, exhibits the full range of commercial and domestic land uses and possesses interest as an entity. There is no evidence, however, that historic landfill might have buried significant remains relating to use as part of the canal basin. With this background, the research objective of this Phase I investigation was fundamentally to identify the extent and nature of any surviving archeological elements of the neighborhood. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the area suggested that it had been severely impacted by previous development activities, especially the construction of Route 51, and that the survival of the archeological record within the proposed area of impact might be limited.

2. Field Methods

Phase I fieldwork was accomplished through a combination of pedestrian survey, shovel test pits, and backhoe trench excavation. Pedestrian survey was used to assess the physical characteristics of the project area in order to plan efficiently the appropriate excavation strategy.

The Henry Shriver Farmhouse yard was examined exclusively with shovel test excavations. The 1.6-foot-square (50 centimeters) units were stratigraphically excavated by cultural and natural layers with all soil passing through 0.25-inch mesh to recover any cultural materials. Excavations continued until sterile soils were reached or, when historic period fill was encountered, at a depth of approximately 3.0 feet below surface. Cultural material and stratigraphic deposits were recorded on standard LBA shovel test forms, and artifacts were bagged according to level. Archeological features identified in the shovel tests were not excavated but were drawn and photographed. Shovel test profiles and soil descriptions are presented in Appendix C.

The Wineow Street Neighborhood, the Ford Avenue parcels, and the Elizabeth Street parcels were examined with both shovel test pits and backhoe trenches. Backhoe excavation was used

in areas where archeological deposits were expected to be deeply buried through cultural and natural processes. An experienced backhoe operator was employed and machine excavations were closely supervised at all times. Trench size varied according to the depth required to reach Pleistocene levels. Table 1 presents a summary of the backhoe trench excavations conducted at Test Loci 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Exposed features and trench profiles were recorded by scaled plan and section drawings, in addition to color-slide and black-and-white photography. Scaled site plans were prepared, indicating test trench and shovel test locations, as well as areas disturbed as a result of road construction, gas and water pipelines placement, electrical wiring, and filled-in structural remains. Vertical elevations were referenced to mean sea level using points of known elevation within the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Profiling of trenches was carried out according to natural soil horizons. Cultural material recovered and stratigraphic deposits encountered were recorded on standard LBA test trench forms, and artifacts were bagged according to stratum. Beginning at the base of the excavated trench, each stratum received a roman numeral designation (i.e., I, II, III) sequentially to the surface for that trench. LBA's field archeologists and the project geomorphologist each made independent stratigraphic soils descriptions of the trench profiles. All excavation trenches were backfilled at the conclusion of fieldwork, and the site was restored as nearly as possible to its pre-excavation configuration.

As directed by MDOT guidelines, a shovel test was excavated adjacent to each backhoe trench, usually alongside one wall of the backhoe trench. Because of ground surface disturbance at Locus 3 and Locus 4, excavation of the shovel test within the wall of the backhoe trench at these locations was not possible. Excavation of shovel tests proceeded according to arbitrary 0.30-foot levels within natural strata. Cultural material recovered and stratigraphic deposits encountered were recorded on standard LBA shovel test forms, and artifacts were bagged according to level. Each level received arbitrary level designations in a single numerical sequence (i.e., 1, 2, 3) beginning at the surface and proceeding to the base of excavation. Shovel tests were excavated until at least two excavated sterile 0.30-foot levels were achieved.

In areas where the existence of deeply buried cultural materials precluded the safe excavation of shovel test pits adjacent to the backhoe trenches, a soil sample (1.5 feet wide by 0.3 foot deep) was taken from each soil layer, feature, and intact pedogenic soil horizon visible in the trench wall. All soil was screened through 0.25-inch mesh.

B. LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered from the Phase I archeological survey of the Canal Parkway Development Project were taken to LBA's central laboratory facility in East Orange, New Jersey. This section describes the general artifact processing methods. Further information regarding the analytical procedures for both prehistoric and historic artifacts can be found in Appendix D. Appendix E contains the artifact catalogs.

TABLE 1
 DEPTHS OF BACKHOE EXCAVATIONS
 Test Loci 1, 2, 3, and 4

Locus	Trench	Surface Elevation (feet amsl)	Depth of Excavation (feet)	Elevation at Base of Excavation (feet amsl)
Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood	A	616.1	7.5	608.6
	B	615.6	9.0	606.6
Locus 2: Ford Avenue Parcel (18AG208)	A	623.3	14	609.3
	B	623.2	10.4	612.8
Locus 2: Ford Avenue Bridge (NPS Property)	C	610.0	10.5	599.5
	D	610.0	9.2	600.8
	E	610.0	6.5	603.5
	F	610.0	11.2	598.8
Locus 3: Asher Parcel	A	618.0	6.3	611.7
	B	618.3	7.8	610.5
	C	618.3	7.6	610.7
	D	618.0	9.0	609.0
Locus 4: Crawford Parcel	A	618.3	6.2	612.1

All materials coming into the laboratory from the field were in 4-millimeter resealable polyethylene bags containing an artifact card marked with provenience information and a catalog number. The plastic bag of artifacts was placed in a brown paper bag having the same provenience information and catalog number. Submitted with the artifacts were catalog sheets which contained line entries of sequential catalog numbers and provenience information taken from the artifact card and the paper bag. Prior to check-in, it is standard procedure for any materials that are fragile or in need of conservation/stabilization, as noted on the catalog sheets, to be pulled immediately for processing. None of the artifacts from this collection required conservation or stabilization.

During check-in, the information on the catalog sheet was compared against that on the artifact card and the paper bag for accuracy; any provenience problems discovered were resolved, and the materials were then cleaned or washed accordingly. Washable materials were placed in a plastic colander, immersed in a tub of water, and then washed with a soft or firm toothbrush, depending on the stability of the artifact. Fragile materials were dry-brushed with a soft toothbrush or a small, fine paintbrush.

All artifacts were then placed in a sectioned-off area of the laboratory on perforated trays along with small plastic bags, each of which contained the appropriate artifact card with the provenience information from the paper bag. The material was then allowed to dry at room temperature on a drying rack.

Diagnostic artifacts were then labeled. The labeling procedure consisted of first applying a base coat of Jade 403 mixed with water. When the base coat was dry, the site number, and below it the catalog number, were applied with a Crow Quill pen nib dipped in india ink. A top coat of PVA AYAS mixed with acetone was then applied.

After labeling, all artifacts were sorted into material groups for analysis: prehistoric lithic, prehistoric ceramic, historic ceramic, tobacco pipes, bottle glass, faunal/floral, and small finds/architectural. Upon completion of analysis, the artifacts were rebagged in 4-millimeter resealable polyethylene bags, with holes punched in them, along with an acid-free catalog card. They were then boxed, according to material group, in provenience order.

C. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

1. Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood

Background research and surface investigations along Wineow Street indicated that both the eastern and western portions surrounding South Wineow Street had been disturbed as a result of road construction and demolition, placement of aboveground and underground utilities, and building demolition (see Plate 5). According to SHA project plans, proposed construction impacts from Alternative 4 will take place in only two areas (A and B) of the Wineow Street Neighborhood that appeared, based on pedestrian reconnaissance, not to have been previously disturbed by development activities. Area A is located across Wineow Street from Gerald

Albright's York Heating and Air Conditioning building. Area B is located at a proposed relocation of an entrance to Wineow Street across from Goldsmit-Black, Inc. Two trenches (designated Trench A and Trench B) were excavated (Figure 14).

Trench A was placed in the southern portion of Locus 1 and measured 20x4 feet (see Figure 14; Plate 6). Oriented north to south, Trench A was excavated to adequately identify and configure the thickness of the anticipated fill deposits, as well as to define the nature of the underlying substrata. Trench A was excavated to a maximum depth of 7.5 feet (608.63 feet amsl) below present surface at water. Figure 15 provides a representative profile from Trench A.

Eleven distinct strata were encountered in Trench A (designated Strata I through XI). The upper stratum (designated Stratum XI) was comprised of approximately 1.00 foot of commercial road gravel. Stratum XI was observed overlying a 1-foot-thick deposit (designated Stratum X) comprised of gravel, coal, and brick in a brownish yellow loose sandy loam. This was underlain in turn by gravel and coal in a black silty sand matrix (designated Stratum IX) that extended from 2.0 feet (614.13 amsl) to 3.4 feet (612.73 amsl) below the surface and was located in the western section of Trench A. Stratum VIII was observed underlying Stratum IX in the northern portion only of Trench A and consisted of gravel in a yellowish brown sandy silt matrix. Stratum VII was observed extending the length of Trench A between 1.0 foot (615.13 amsl) and 3.4 feet (612.73 amsl) in the northeastern section of Trench A, and 2.3 feet (613.83 amsl) and 4.2 feet (611.93 amsl) below present surface. Stratum VII consisted of coal, brick, gravels, and small cobbles in a very dark grayish brown slightly silty sand.

Extending to 5.0 feet (610.13 amsl) below surface were gravels and small cobbles in a strong brown clayey sand matrix (designated Stratum VI). In the northeastern section of Trench A, between 2.4 feet (613.73 amsl) and 3.6 feet (612.53 amsl) below surface, were gravels and coal in a dark brown coarse sand (designated Stratum V). Stratum IV was comprised of a 1.4- to 1.7-foot-thick deposit consisting of gravels and strong brown mottles in an olive gray silty clay loam matrix. This was underlain in turn by gravels and coal in a black silty clay loam (designated Stratum III) at 4.5 feet (611.63 amsl) below the present surface. Stratum II was observed lying between 5.4 feet (610.73 amsl) and 7.2 feet (608.93 amsl) below surface and consisted of a dark grayish brown silty clay loam. This was underlain in turn by a dark grayish brown light silty clay loam at 6.8 feet (609.33 amsl) below the present surface (designated Stratum I). Strata I and II probably represent truncated soils associated with the Ernest-Landisburg-Urban land complex.

Trench A was terminated at 7.5 feet (608.63 amsl) below surface at the present water table. A concrete drainage pipe (probably water or sewer) was encountered in the western half of the trench at 5.4 feet (610.73 amsl) below present surface. No archeological features were observed in Trench A.

Shovel Test 1 was placed at the northwestern wall of Trench A. Shovel Test 1 yielded a mixture of modern and historic refuse. The uppermost levels (designated Stratum XI in Trench A) were void of any artifacts. Artifacts were first encountered in Stratum X, which included one clear

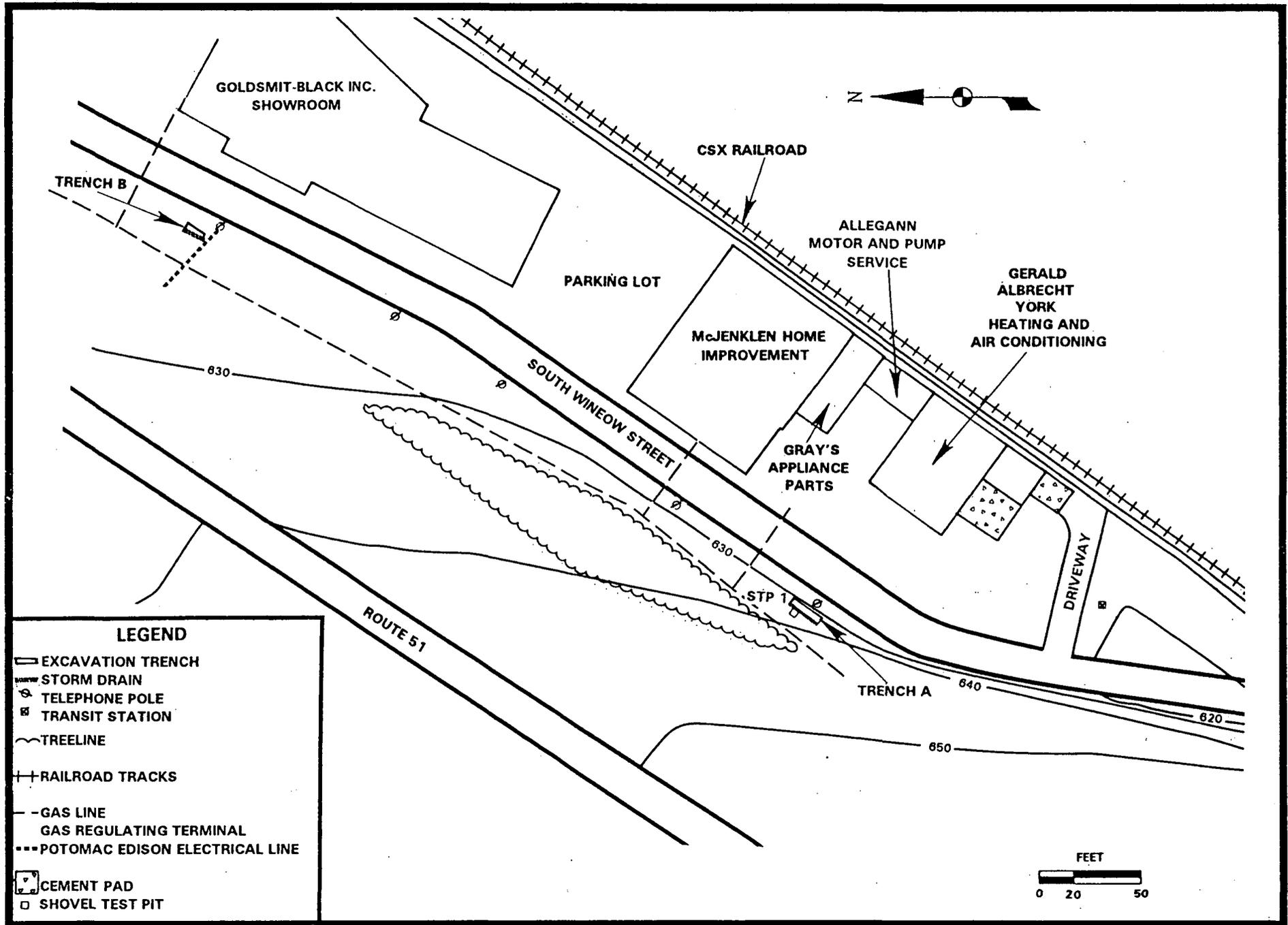


FIGURE 14: Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood

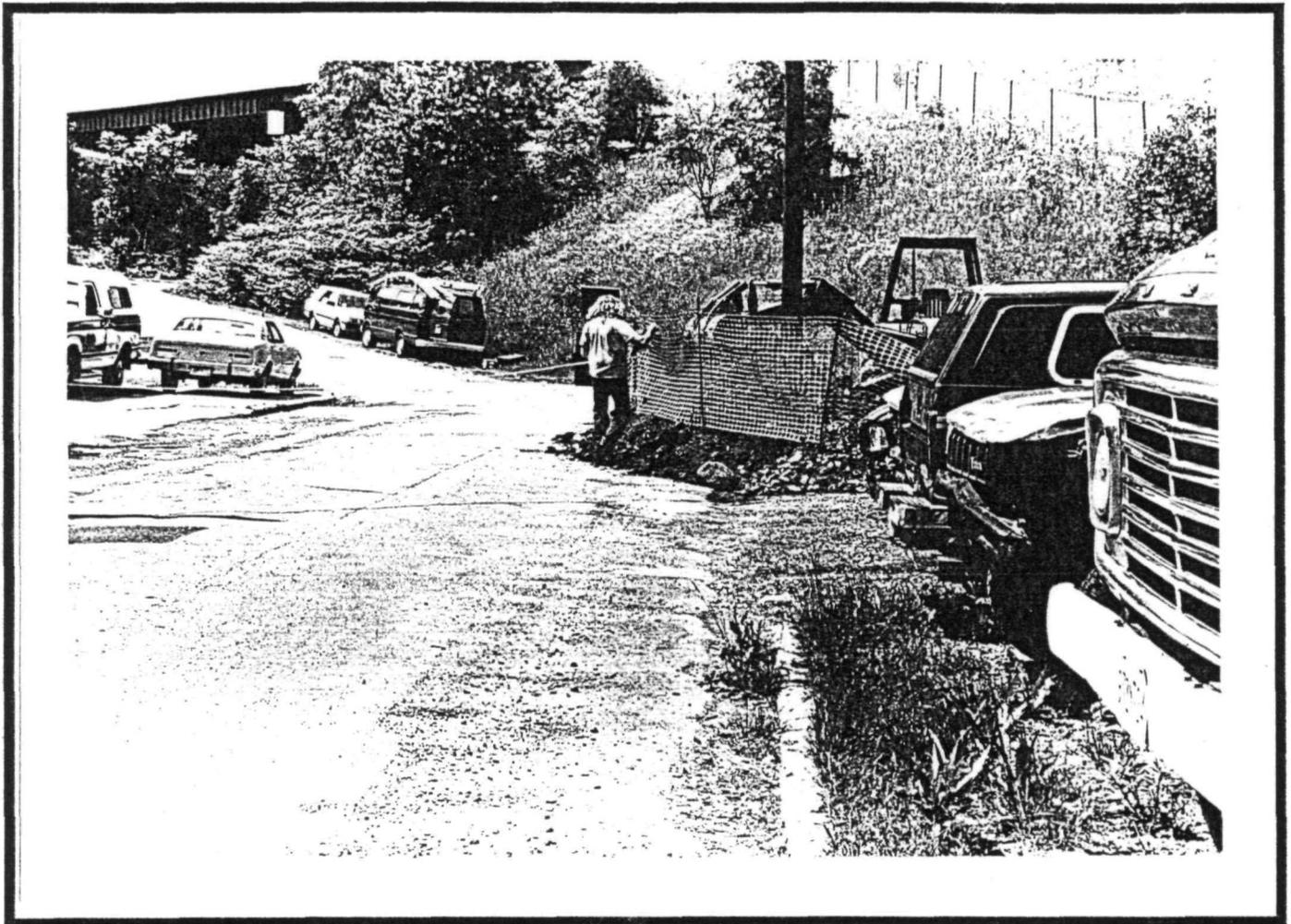


PLATE 6: Locus 1: Wineow Street Neighborhood. Excavation of Trench A, State Route 51 Bridge in the Background

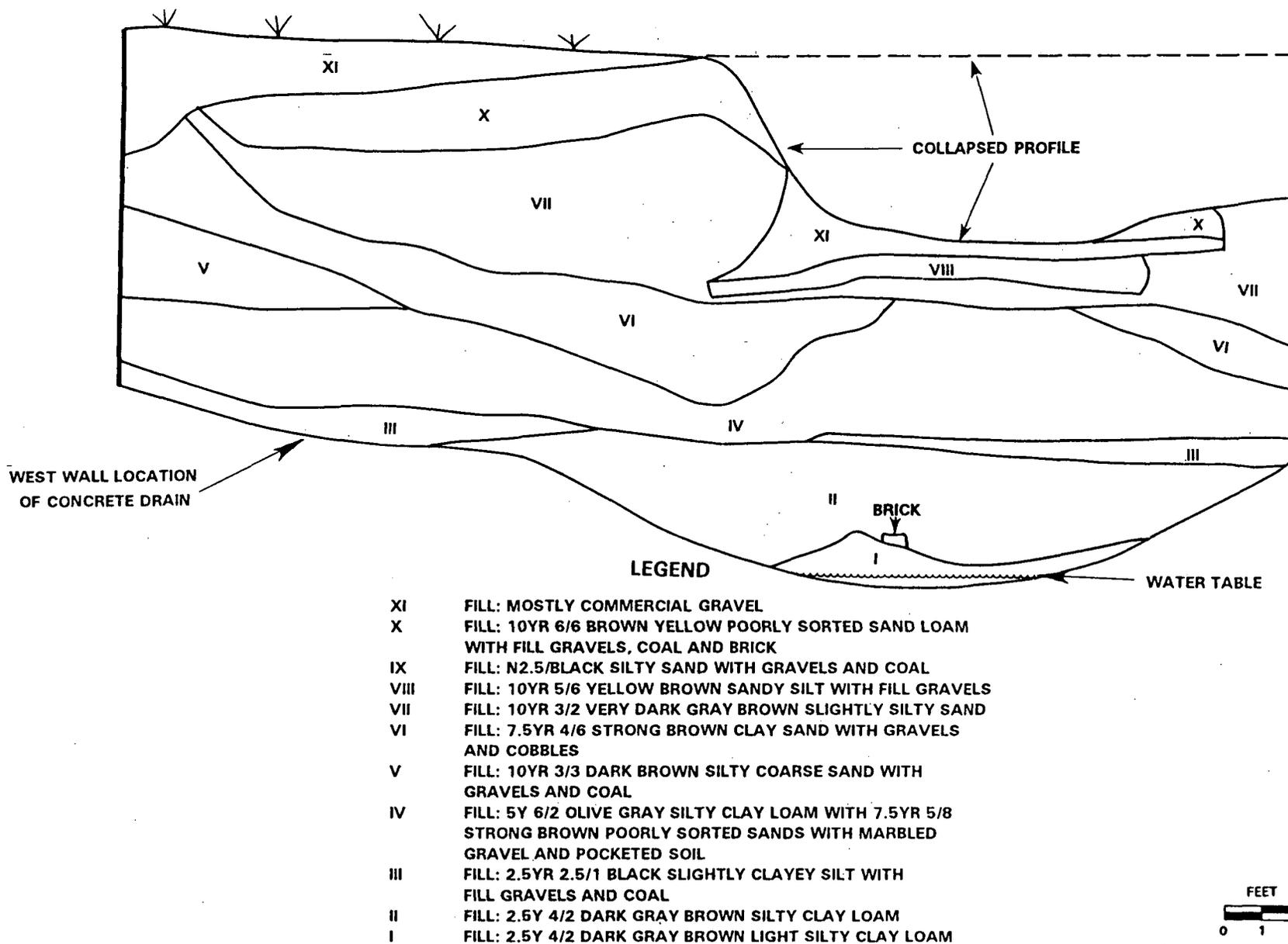


FIGURE 15: Locus 1: Trench A, East Wall Profile

glass bottle. Stratum VII yielded flat glass, bottle glass fragments, wire nails, brick fragments, whiteware sherds, and one shell button. Strata IV and V contained flat glass and bottle glass fragments, slag, building debris (brick and wood fragments), wire nails and other miscellaneous metal, and ceramic sherds (mostly whiteware, with a few lead-glazed redware sherds). Stratum II yielded a mixture of historic refuse including one ceramic pipe bowl fragment, flat glass and bottle glass fragments, miscellaneous metal, and two ceramic sherds. Stratum I was void of any artifacts.

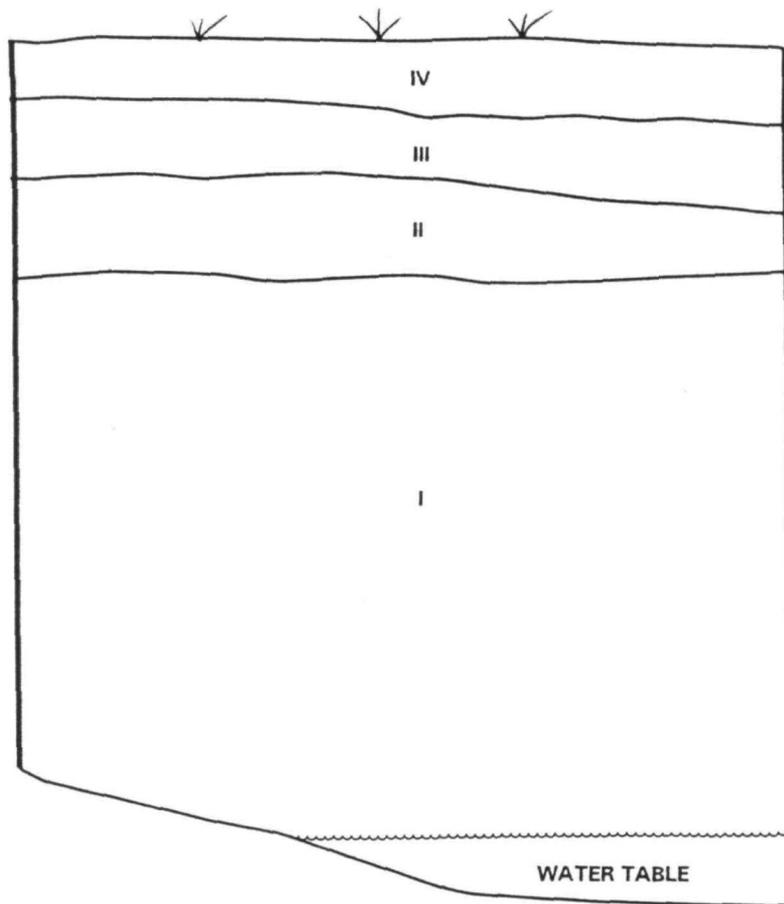
In all, the Trench A area yielded 137 artifacts and contained temporally diagnostic materials from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Plain and polychrome overglaze ironstone, Albany and Bristol slip stoneware, shell-edged whiteware, redware, and hard-paste porcelain ceramics along with cut nails, a variety of bottle glass, and other materials were recorded.

Trench B was also situated between Maryland Route 51, to the west, and South Wineow Street, to the east, and was approximately 400 feet north of Trench A. Measuring 12x4 feet, Trench B was excavated to obtain information pertaining to the anticipated fill deposits as well as to identify any potentially significant cultural resources that might be present in that area. The information retrieved would aid in redefining the vertical and horizontal extent of fill deposits at South Wineow Street. Trench B was excavated to a maximum depth of 9.0 feet (606.60 amsl) below the present surface (Figure 16).

Four distinct fill deposits (Strata I, II, III, IV) were identified in Trench B (see Figure 5). Stratum IV was a 0.6-foot-thick deposit of small gravel which overlay another deposit (designated Stratum III) of larger gravel that extended to 1.4 feet (614.20 amsl) below the surface. Strata III and IV were observed overlying large cobbles in a very dark grayish brown silty loam (designated Stratum II) that extended to 2.5 feet (613.10 amsl) below the surface. This was underlain in turn by Stratum I, which consisted of brick and large cobbles with black and strong brown mottles in a light yellowish brown silty clay loam matrix. Water was encountered at approximately 8.4 feet (607.20 amsl) below surface. Trench B was terminated at 9.00 feet (606.60 amsl) at a large concrete drainage pipe, which is probably the continuation of the same pipe identified in Trench A.

Artifacts retrieved from Trench B (n=16) consisted of mixed modern and historic refuse, virtually the same material types as those recovered from Shovel Test 1 adjacent to Trench A. Because diagnostic artifacts were observed in mixed contexts, temporal affiliations could not be assigned to the deposits. Manufacture dates for artifacts found within this trench were generally from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Although the Wineow Street Neighborhood had the potential to contain important information about the development and lifeways of late nineteenth-century South Cumberland, test excavations at Locus 1 have demonstrated that previous urban and transportation developments have significantly compromised the physical integrity of any archeological remains that may have existed within the limited area of potential impact.



LEGEND

- IV FILL: POORLY SORTED ANGULAR GRAVEL SLIGHTLY
SMALLER THAN STRATUM C
- III FILL: POORLY SORTED ANGULAR GRAVEL
- II FILL: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAY BROWN SLIGHTLY SILTY SAND
WITH LARGE COBBLES
- I FILL: 10YR 6/4 LIGHT YELLOW BROWN SILT LOAM WITH
10YR 2/1 BLACK LOAM WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN
SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH BRICK, REDWARE AND LARGE COBBLES



FIGURE 16: Locus 1: Trench B, West Wall Profile 41

2. Locus 2: Ford Avenue Parcels

Two parcels were examined along Ford Avenue, immediately north of the Potomac River crossing into West Virginia (Figure 17). The Z&M Motors parking lot was examined during the initial stages of fieldwork from June 1-11, 1993. Subsequent to the approval of an ARPA permit, a second parcel located within the confines of the C&O Canal Park property was surveyed during June 26-29 and September 27, 1993.

a. Z&M Motors Parking Lot (18AG208)

The Z&M Motors parcel comprised part of a large fenced lot presently used for tractor-trailer storage. Measuring approximately 330x50 feet, Locus 2 was located immediately adjacent to Ford Avenue, to the east, and 340 feet from the C&O Canal, to the west. The Potomac River is located approximately 510 feet south of the test area. Initial survey of this parcel indicated that the area had been disturbed by leveling and filling for the construction of the storage area as well as Ford Avenue. Deep fill deposits were therefore anticipated at this location. Two trenches (designated Trench A and Trench B) were excavated on private property at Locus 2.

Oriented east to west, Trench A was located at the southern section of Locus 2 and measured 20x6 feet (Figure 18). As Figure 19 illustrates, seven distinct fill episodes were identified in Trench A. Stratum VII was comprised of commercial road gravel in a black, very friable silt matrix that extended to 1.4 feet (621.92 amsl) below present surface. Stratum VII was observed overlying an approximately 0.7-foot-thick deposit composed of gravel and cobbles in a brown loamy silt matrix (designated Stratum VI). This was underlain in turn by Stratum V, which consisted of gravels and cobbles in a black "greasy" silt loam with gray mottles that extended to 3.9 feet (619.42 amsl) and 7.5 feet (615.82 amsl) below the surface. Stratum IV was intrusive to Stratum V and consisted of gravels and cobbles in a brown silty clay loam with gray mottles that extended from 3.9 feet (619.42 amsl) to 7.0 feet (616.32 amsl) below the surface.

A series of concrete slabs was encountered toward the base of Stratum IV, which extended the length of the trench and to a depth of 7.1 feet (616.22 amsl) below the present surface. The haphazard configuration of the concrete slabs within the trench suggested that they represented a fill deposit which, because of the size and weight of the slabs, was laid down first, with the less dense overlying deposits laid down afterward.

Stratum V was observed overlying an approximately 0.6-foot-thick deposit consisting of a very dark gray brown silt loam (designated Stratum III). Between 8.0 feet (615.32 amsl) and 9.2 feet (614.12 amsl) below the surface was Stratum II, which consisted of gravel in a strong brown silty clay loam matrix. This was underlain in turn by a 1.8-foot-thick deposit consisting of gravels, small cobbles, slag, terra cotta pipe fragments, and brick in a black fine silty sand matrix (designated Stratum I). Stratum I overlay B-horizon soils at 11 feet (612.32 amsl) below surface and consisted of strong brown gravelly clay loam which displayed some measure of truncation, as evident by the historic construction/demolition fill (Stratum II) underlying the concrete slabs and the lack of intact A-horizon or upper B-horizon soils. Excavation was

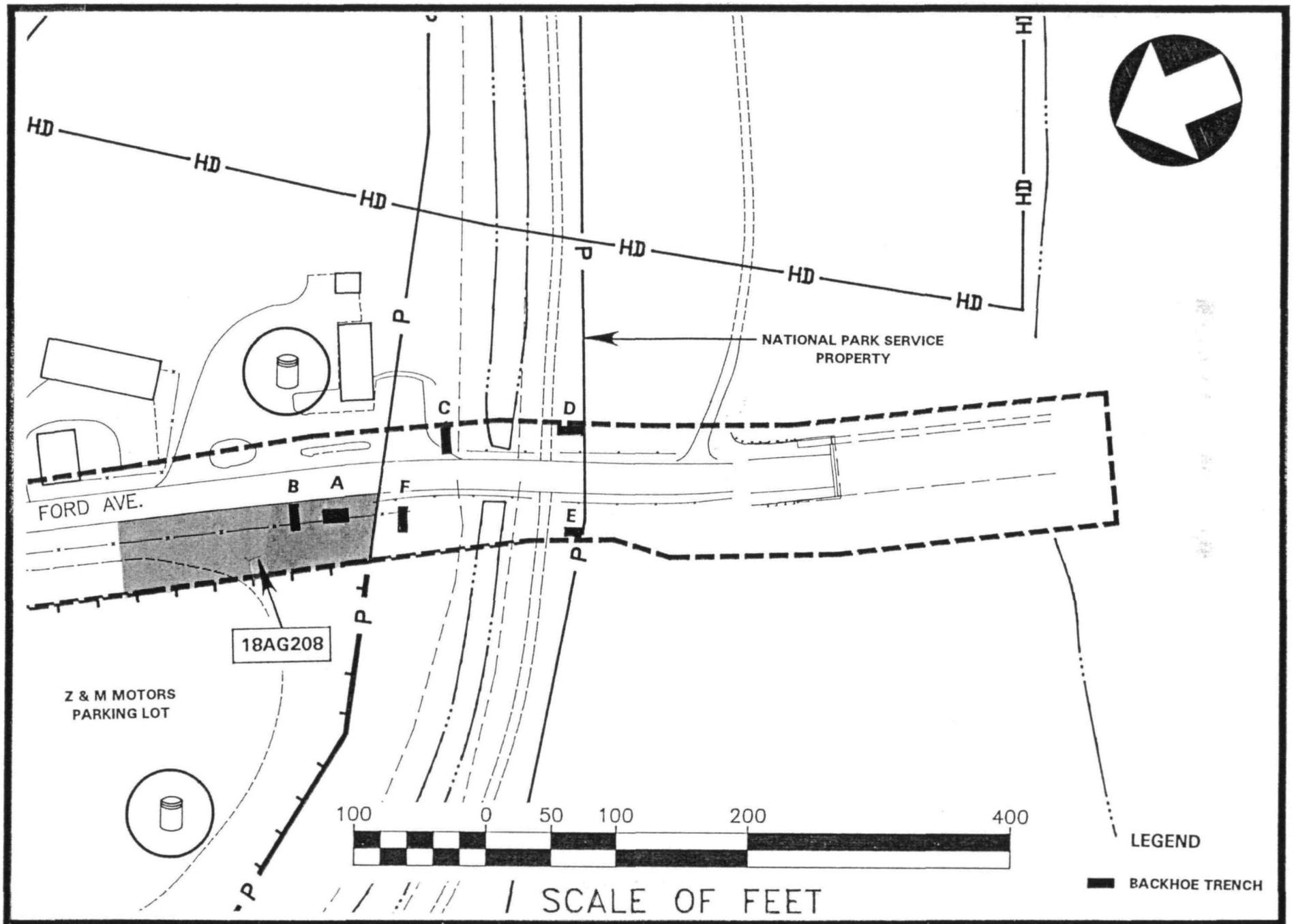
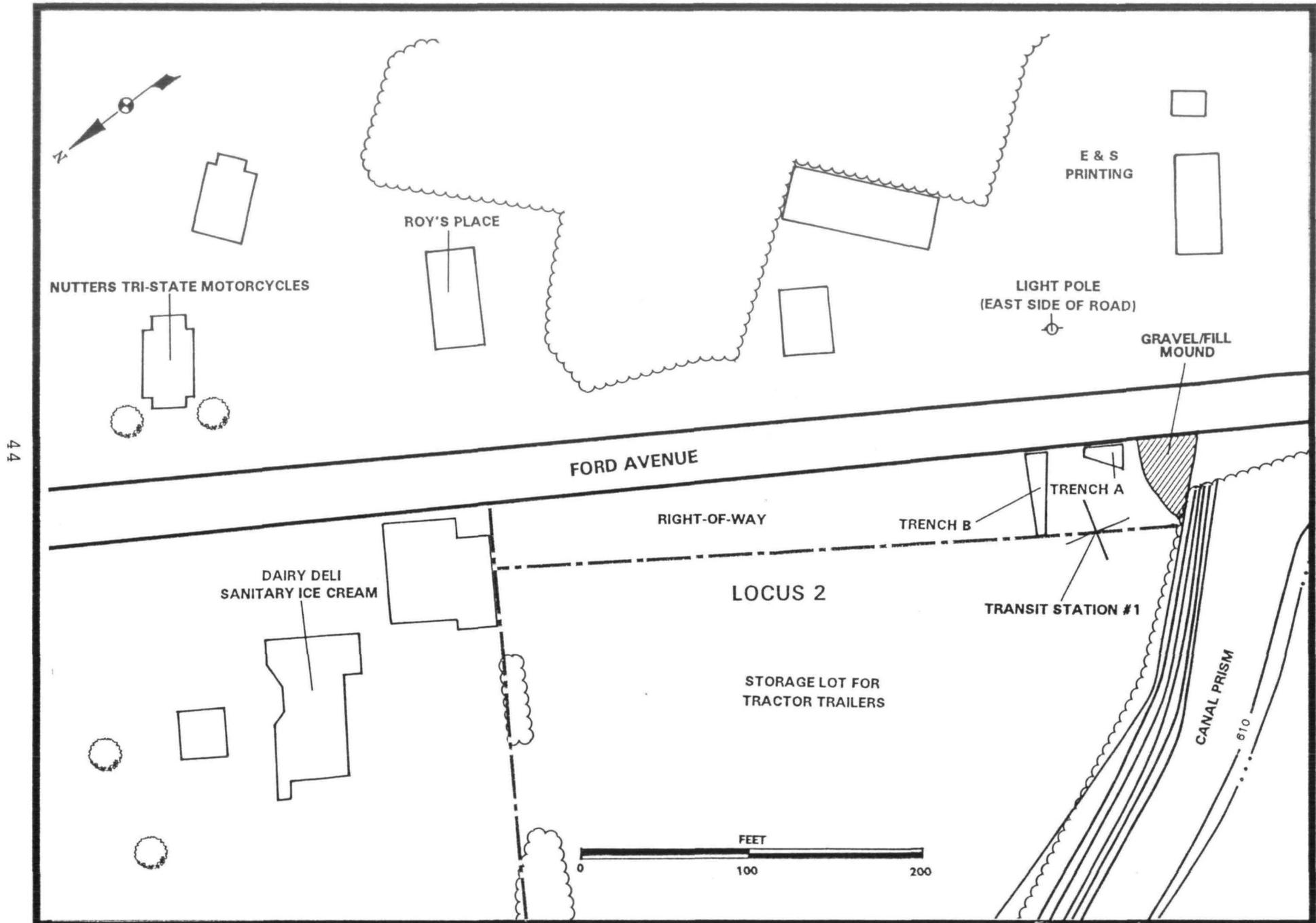
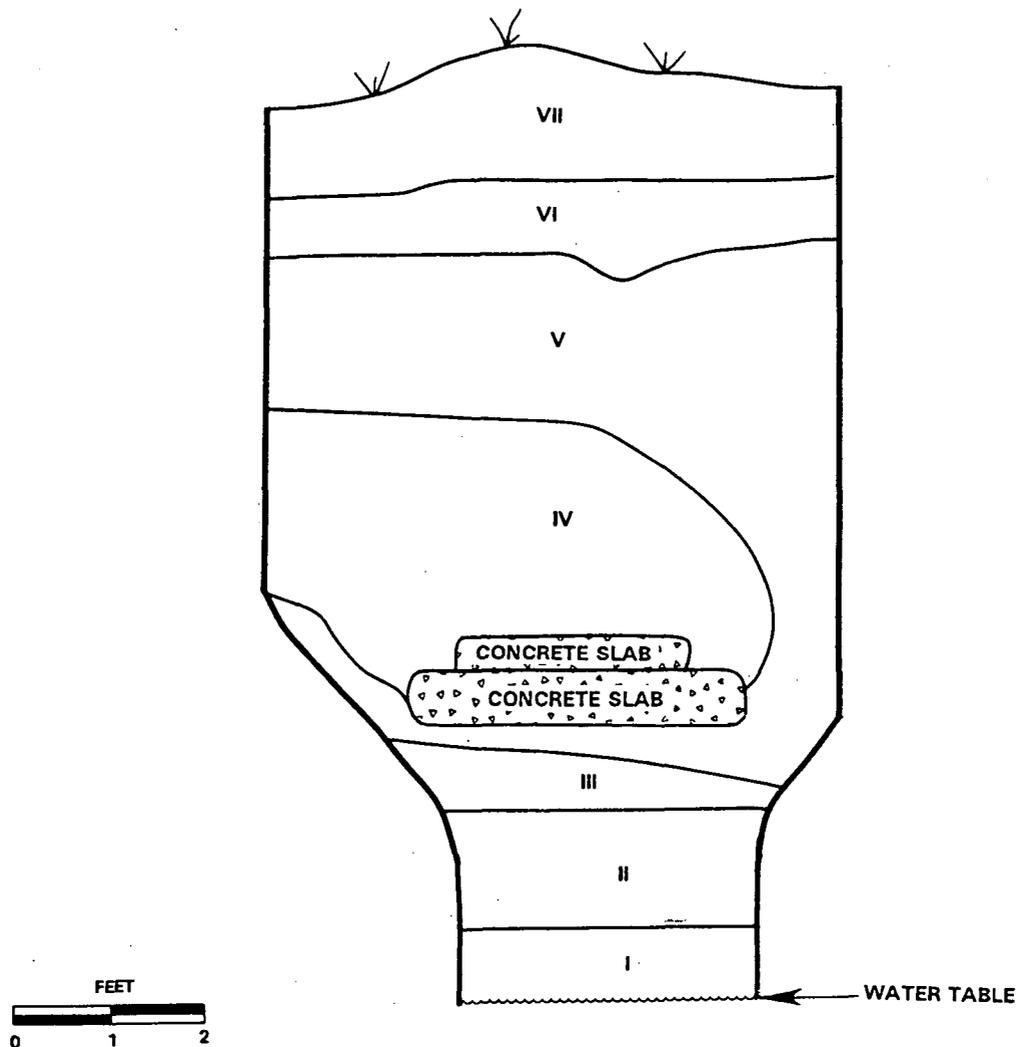


FIGURE 17: Locus 2: Ford Avenue Parcels



44

FIGURE 18: Locus 2: Z&M Motors Parking Lot (18AG208)



LEGEND

- VII FILL: N2.5/BLACK VERY FRIABLE SILT WITH GRAVELS
- VI FILL: 7.5YR 4/6 BROWN SLIGHTLY LOAMY SILT WITH COBBLES AND GRAVELS
- V FILL: N2.5/BLACK WITH 10YR 5/1 GRAY SAND WITH SMALL GRAVELS, GREASY SILT LOAM WITH SLAG
- IV FILL: 10YR 5/3 BROWN WITH 5/2 GRAY BROWN 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAY BROWN SILT LOAM
- III FILL: 7.5YR 4/4 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH GRAVEL
- II FILL: N2.5/BLACK FINE SILTY SAND WITH GRAVELS, COBBLES AND SLAG AND TERRA COTTA PIPE FRAGMENTS
- I

NOTE: MAXIMUM DEPTH 14 FEET BELOW SURFACE SUBSOIL ENCOUNTERED AT 11 FEET BELOW SURFACE

FIGURE 19: Locus 2: 18AG208 Trench A, South Wall Profile

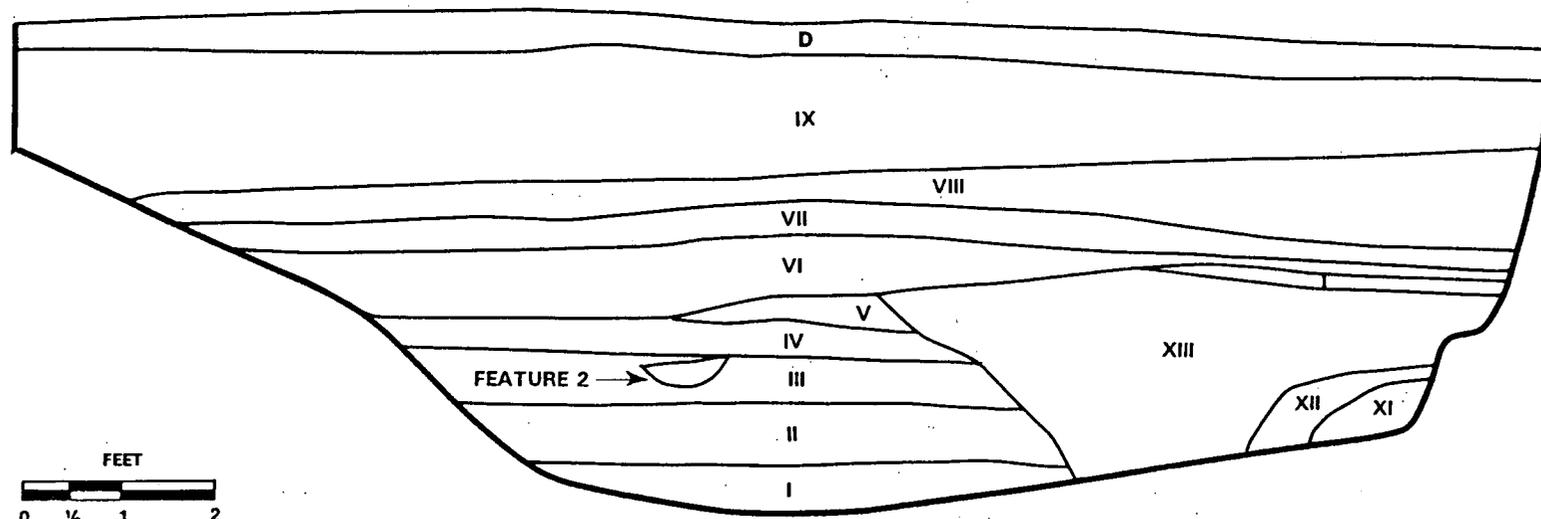
terminated at 14 feet (609.32 amsl) below present surface when the limit of the backhoe as well as the present water table was reached.

Shovel Test 1 was placed at the eastern wall of Trench A. The uppermost levels of the shovel test (designated Strata VI and VII) yielded glass, one lead-glazed redware sherd, and miscellaneous metal fragments. The underlying strata were void of any cultural material. The terminus post quem (TPQ) for Trench A was 1893, based on the manufacture date for a glass jar recovered in Shovel Test 1.

Trench B was placed approximately 30 feet north of Trench A and approximately 25 feet west of Ford Avenue. Measuring 32x6 feet, Trench B was oriented east to west in order to provide a profile perpendicular to Trench A. The information retrieved would aid in redefining the extent of deposits at this test area. Trench B was excavated to a maximum depth of 10.4 feet (612.8 amsl) below present surface (see Figure 19).

Thirteen distinct strata were encountered in Trench B (Figure 20). After removing an approximately 0.6-foot layer of commercial road gravel in a very dark gray compacted silt loam matrix (designated Stratum X), a deposit consisting of gravel in a yellowish brown sandy silt matrix (designated Stratum IX) was observed lying between 0.6 foot (622.6 amsl) and 3.0 feet (619.6 amsl) below the surface. Underlying this deposit was a grayish brown gravelly compacted silty sand (designated Stratum VIII) that extended to 4.0 feet (619.0 amsl) and 5.4 feet (617.8 amsl) below surface. Stratum VIII overlay an approximately 0.6-foot-thick layer consisting of a dark grayish brown silty sand (designated Stratum VII). Stratum VI was observed lying between 4.8 feet (618.4 amsl) and 6.2 feet (617.0 amsl) below the surface and was comprised of gravel in a very dark grayish brown silty sand matrix. Stratum VI was underlain in turn by Strata V and XIII. Stratum V consisted of a 0.2- and 0.6-foot-thick lens comprised of strong brown mottles in a brownish yellow sandy clay loam matrix. Stratum XIII was observed in the eastern section of Trench B, lying between 5.8 feet (617.4 amsl), where it truncated Stratum V and VI, and 9.8 feet (613.4 amsl) below the present surface. Stratum XIII consisted of large cobbles in a very dark gray friable silty sand matrix. Based on its configuration in the profile, and its context, Stratum XIII is interpreted as a possible builder's trench and remnant historic building rubble. In the eastern section of Trench B and underlying Stratum XIII, two separate strata (XII and XI) were identified. Stratum XII represented a truncated B-horizon soil consisting of gravel in a strong brown clay loam matrix and extended between 7.8 feet (615.4 amsl) and 9.4 feet (613.8 amsl) below surface. This was underlain in turn by a 1.4-foot-thick pocket (designated Stratum XI) consisting of cobbles in a very dark gray silty clay loam matrix.

Backhoe excavation was continued farther west in an attempt to locate intact pedogenic soils. Strata I through IV represent such deposits. Representing an intact buried A-horizon soil, Stratum IV was observed underlying Stratum V between 6.2 feet (617.0 amsl) and 7.4 feet (615.8 amsl) below the present surface and consisted of a dark brown silty clay loam. This was underlain in turn by intact B-horizon and C-horizon soils (designated Strata III, II, and I, consecutively). Stratum III extended to approximately 8.2 feet (615.0 amsl) below surface and



LEGEND

XIII	FILL: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY COBBLY FRIABLE SILTY SAND	V	FILL: 10YR 6/8 BROWNISH YELLOW SANDY CLAY LOAM WITH MOTTLES OF 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY LOAM
XII	7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN GRAVELLY CLAY: B HORIZON	IV	10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM BURIED A HORIZON
XI	FILL: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY COBBLY SILTY CLAY LOAM	III	10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY: B _o HORIZON
X	FILL: 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY GRAVELLY COMPACTED SILTY SAND	II	7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN GRAVELLY CLAY: B HORIZON
IX	FILL: 10YR 6/3 YELLOWISH BROWN COMPACTED GRAVELLY SANDY SILT	I	10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY MOTTLED WITH 5YR 4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAY LOAM: C HORIZON
VIII	FILL: 2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN GRAVELLY COMPACTED SILTY SAND		
VII	FILL: 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY GRAVELLY SILTY SAND		
VI	FILL: 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN GRAVELLY SANDY CLAY		

FIGURE 20: Locus 2: 18AG208 Trench B, North Wall Profile

was comprised of a yellowish brown loamy clay Be-horizon (alluvial) soil. This overlay a 1.2-foot-thick Bt-horizon (argillic) soil consisting of gravels in a strong brown clay loam matrix. Remnant C-horizon soils were observed between 9.4 feet (613.8 amsl) and 10.4 feet (612.8 amsl) below surface and consisted of yellowish red mottles in a yellowish brown clay loam matrix. Excavation of Trench B was terminated at 10.4 feet (612.8 amsl) below present surface at parent material.

One feature (Feature 2) was identified in Trench B. Feature 2, which comprised a basin-shaped red stain in profile, measuring approximately 1.8x0.6 feet, and located between 7.0 feet (616. amsl) and 7.6 feet (615.4 amsl) below the surface, is interpreted as a prehistoric hearth. Two charred hickory nutshells, chert waste flakes, one possible quartzite cobble tool, and one fire-cracked rock were recovered during preparation of the trench wall for profiling. Remnants of ochre were observed at the base of the feature.

A soil sample measuring 1.5x0.3 feet was excavated from this area of intact soils, beginning at the top of the identified buried A-horizon (Stratum IV). Stratum IV contained one piece of broad glass manufactured between 1820 and 1926. Excavation of this trench sample ceased once a 0.3-foot culturally sterile level was identified below Feature 2 (Plate 7).

Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 included a total of 23 chert waste flakes, flake fragments, and cracked-rock pieces, and over 80 unidentifiable tiny crumbs of prehistoric pottery. Sample excavation of Feature 2 further substantiated the initial interpretation that it represented the remnants of a prehistoric hearth.

Samples for radiocarbon dating and flotation were taken from the area of Feature 2. The results of these analyses are reported in Appendices F and G, respectively. The radiocarbon sample (Beta-63837) yielded a date of 760 ± 100 years before present. The corrected date range for this reading places Feature 2 in the early portion of the Late Woodland Period (Kraft 1975:163-164). Botanical analysis of the flotation sample confirmed field observations that Feature 2 contained hickory/walnut nutshells and also identified wood charcoal of oak fragments.

Pedological and geomorphological analysis of Trench B (see Appendix B) suggests that Strata I through IV represent intact alluvial river terrace soil horizons that were artificially buried by approximately 6 feet of railroad ballast. The context for Feature 2 was classified as a strongly expressed argillic subsoil (Bt) with a weathering history extending to the Pleistocene. In conclusion, Wagner considered the buried land surface "a stable river terrace largely isolated from appreciable flood influences since the Pleistocene" (see Appendix B).

Interpretation of the results from machine-excavated Trench B at Locus 2 resulted in the recordation of archeological Site 18AG208 with the Maryland Historical Trust (Appendix H). The presence of a buried topsoil/plowzone from the historic period and an apparently intact Late Woodland hearth feature located beneath the Z&M Motors parking lot suggests that other prehistoric cultural features may exist within the project area along the west side of Ford Avenue. Prehistoric hearths and other similar subsurface cultural features can provide important

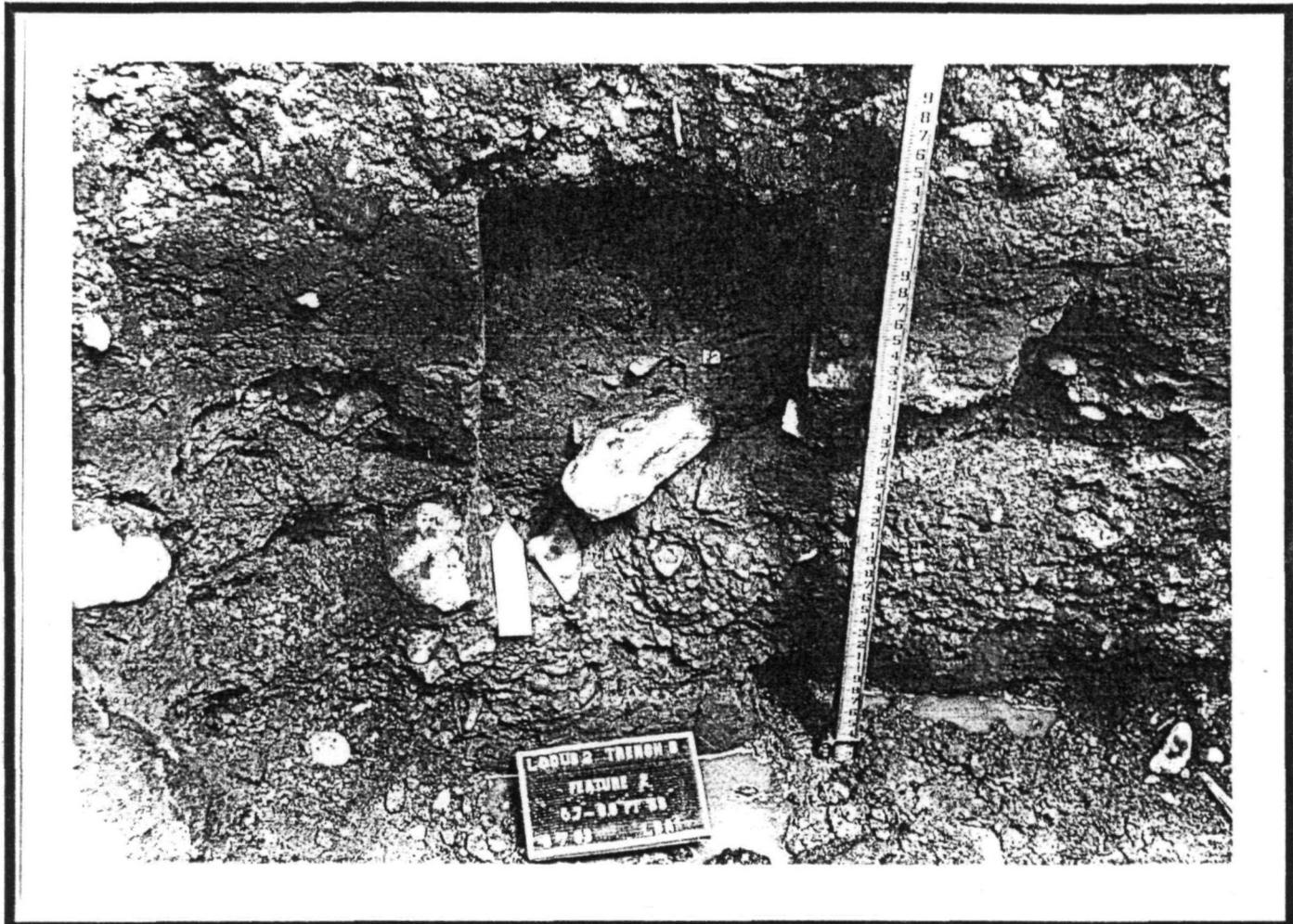


PLATE 7: Locus 2: Ford Avenue Site (18AG208), Trench B, Feature 2. Interpreted as a Prehistoric Hearth

information regarding the subsistence activities of Native American groups along the Potomac River. Further archeological investigation of this site is warranted if it will be impacted by proposed highway developments.

b. Ford Avenue Bridge and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Measuring approximately 160x100 feet, the National Park Service-controlled portion at Locus 2 was located immediately adjacent to the Ford Avenue Bridge on National Park Service lands. The bridge carries traffic over the remnants of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Ford Avenue Bridge runs roughly north to south; the canal, east to west. Fifteen feet south of the canal is the canal towpath. The Potomac River is located approximately 370 feet south of the project area.

Four backhoe trenches were excavated, one at each corner of the bridge (Figure 21). To be consistent with previous work in the Ford Avenue area, the four trenches excavated on NPS lands were labeled Trenches C, D, E, and F, and the shovel tests were called 3, 4, and 5. No shovel test pit was excavated at Trench F because of extensive previous disturbance of the soil profile.

Oriented east to west, Trench C was located at the northeastern corner of the bridge, north of the canal, and measured 14x4 feet. Seven distinct strata were identified in Trench C (Figure 22). Five strata represent fill episodes, and the eastern end of the trench was heavily disturbed. Two undisturbed strata were seen near the base of the trench. Representing a buried C-horizon soil, Stratum V was located between 6.2 and 8.5 feet below the present surface and was comprised of a strong brown silty clay loam. This appears to be of Pleistocene age. Stratum VII, located beneath Stratum V, was a yellowish red silty clay and was located at 9.7 feet below present surface. Excavation of Trench C was terminated at 10.5 feet below present surface at parent material.

Shovel Test 3 was placed at the northwest corner of Trench C. The uppermost levels (designated Strata I and II) of the shovel test yielded two bottle glass fragments. The underlying strata were devoid of cultural material. The shovel test was terminated at 4.9 feet below ground surface.

Trench D, oriented north to south, was located at the southeastern corner of the bridge, south of the canal and towpath, and measured 14x4 feet. Eight strata were encountered (Figure 23). The first five strata represent historic alluvial soils. Strata VI was an intact buried A-horizon soil, lying 5.1 feet below present surface. It was composed of a 0.5-foot level of brown silty loam. This was underlain in turn by intact B-horizon and C-horizon soils (designated Strata VII and VIII, respectively). Stratum VII extended to approximately 6.7 feet below surface and was comprised of a yellowish brown silty clay. Remnant C-horizon soils were observed between 6.7 feet and 9.2 feet below surface and consisted of yellowish brown mottles in a dark brown sandy loam matrix. Excavation of Trench D was terminated at 9.2 feet below present surface at the top of gravels and cobbles.

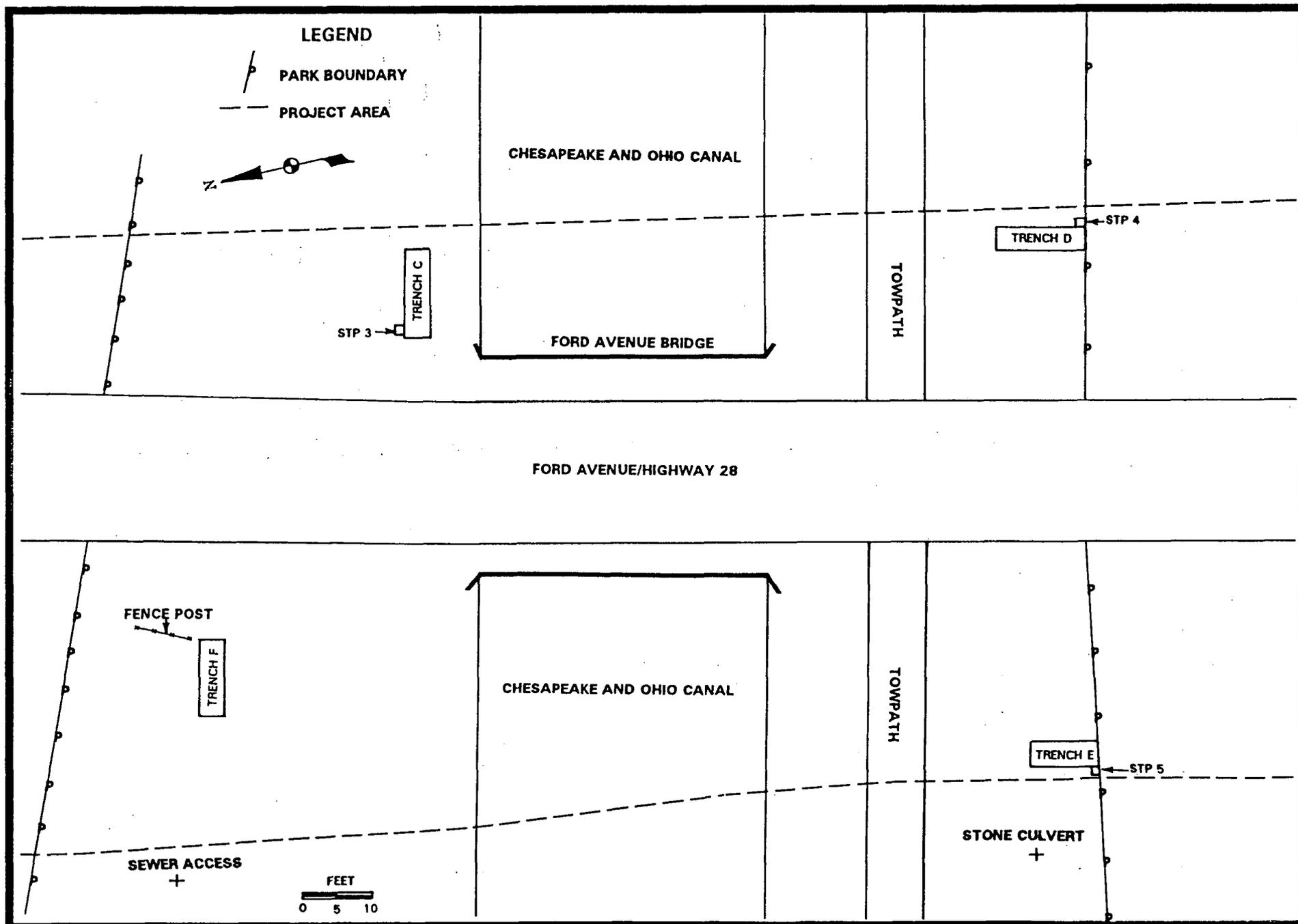
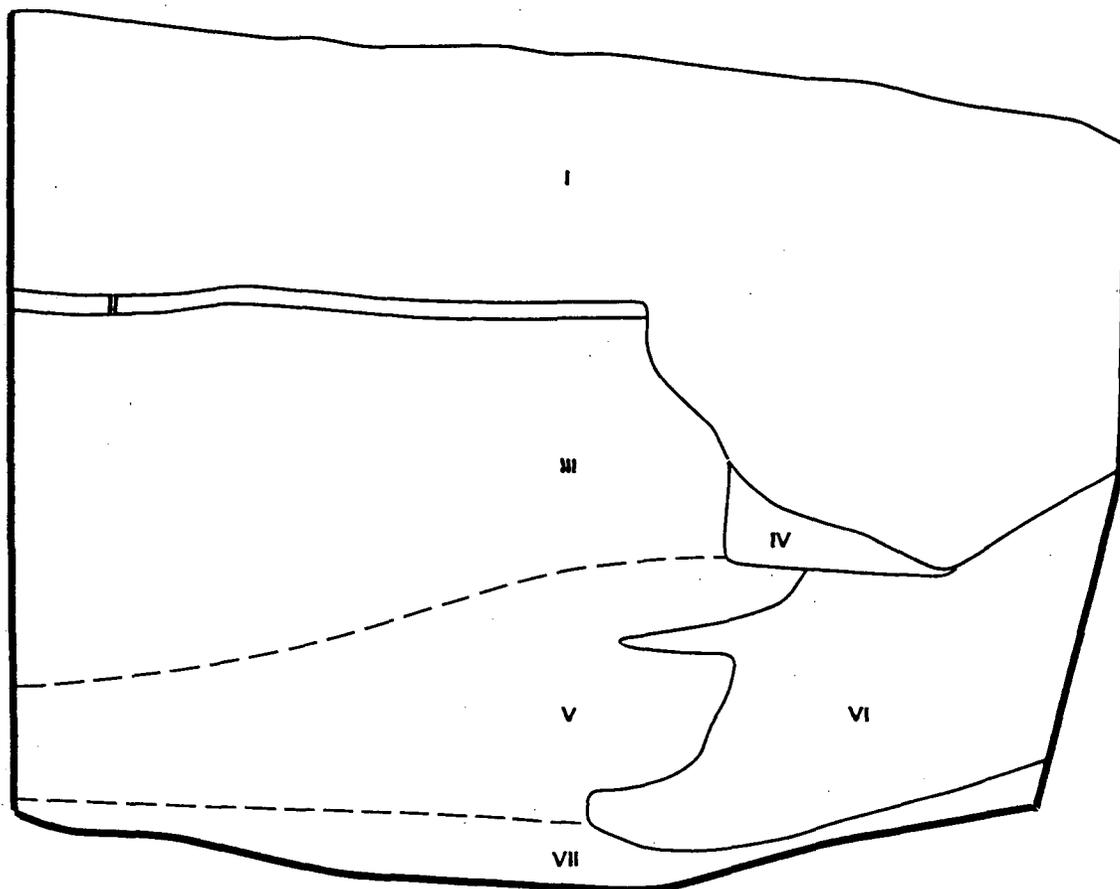


FIGURE 21: Locus 2: Ford Avenue Bridge and the C&O Canal

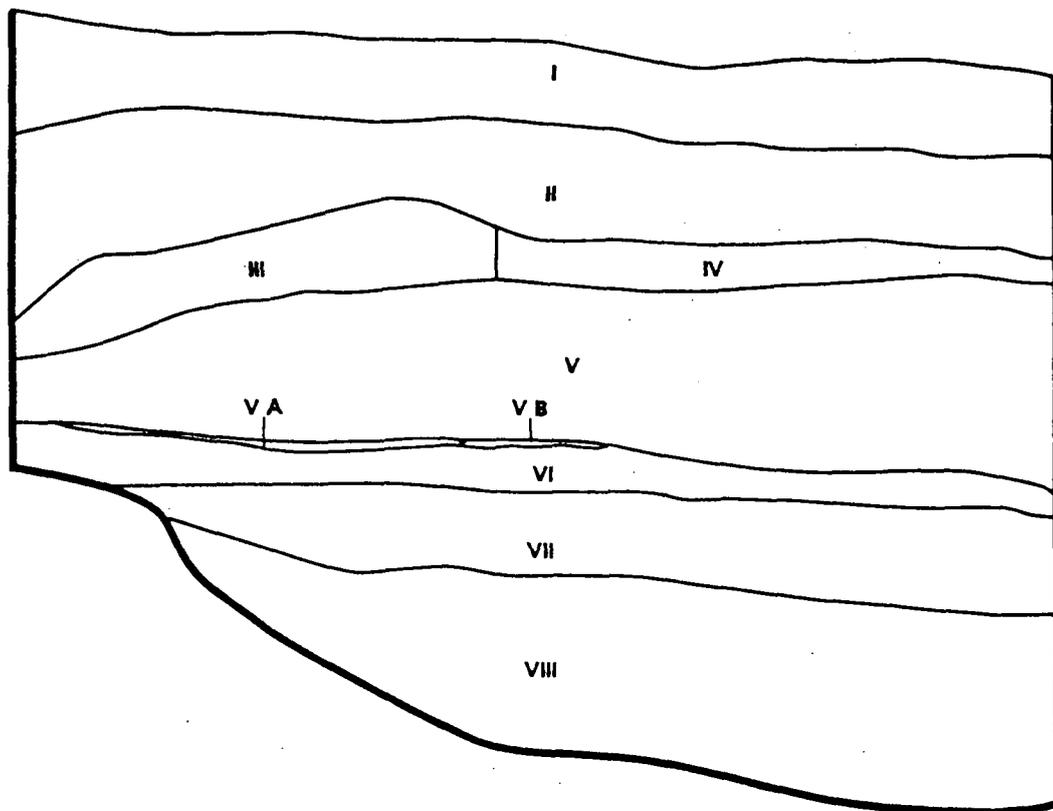


FEET
0 0.5 1

LEGEND

- I 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM MIXED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH UNSORTED GRAVELS
- II 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAY BROWN SILT LOAM
- III 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- IV 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH FINE GRAVEL AND COAL
- V 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT
- VI 7.5YR 4/4 BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 10YR 6/8 BROWNISH YELLOW AND 10YR 7/1 LIGHT GRAY CLAY WITH UNSORTED GRAVEL AND COBBLES
- VII 5YR 5/6 YELLOWISH RED SILTY CLAY

FIGURE 22: Locus 2: Trench C, North Wall Profile



FEET
0 0.5 1

LEGEND

- I 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
 - II 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM
 - III 10YR 6/4 LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILT LOAM MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
 - IV 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
 - V 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
 - V A 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM; LENS
 - V B 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SILT LENS
 - VI 10YR 4/3 BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM; A HORIZON
 - VII 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM; B HORIZON
 - VIII 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 5/4 AND 10YR 5/8 SANDY CLAY LOAM; C HORIZON
- PLEISTOCENE GRAVELS AND COBBLES
OCCUR AT BASE OF EXCAVATION

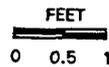
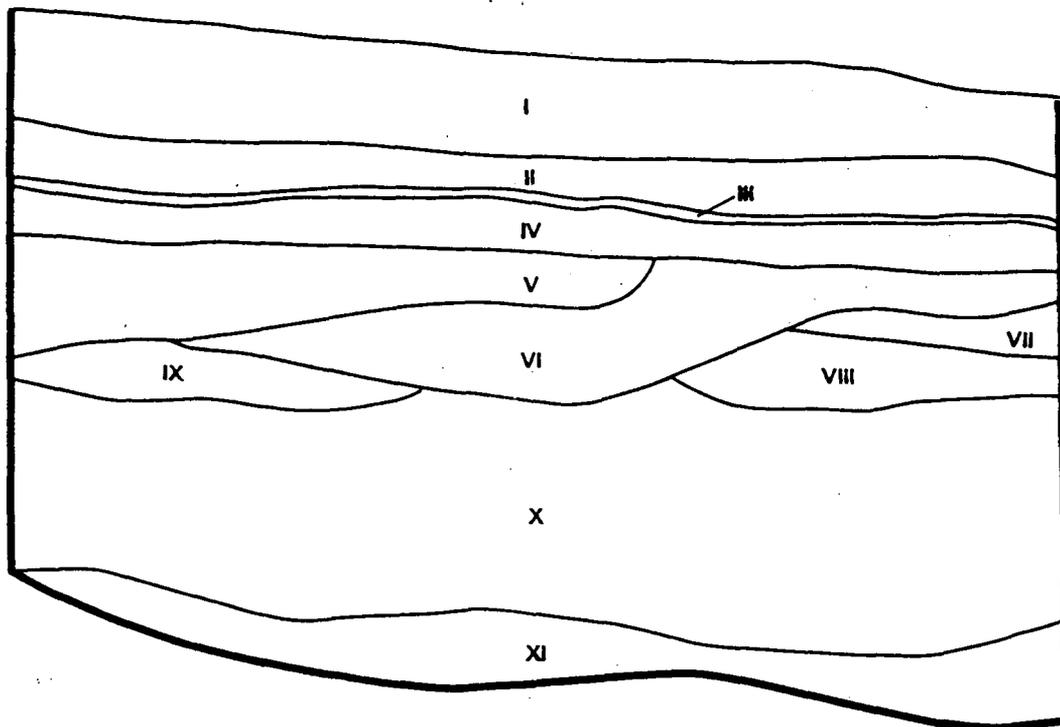
FIGURE 23: Locus 2: Trench D, East Wall Profile

Shovel Test 4 was excavated at the southeast corner of Trench D. The uppermost strata contained bottle glass, slag, whiteware, nails, and a sardine-can key. The remaining levels contained no cultural material. The shovel test was terminated at 5.8 feet below ground surface. After consultations with MDOT regarding the potential for buried prehistoric resources located within the poorly drained terrace identified in Trench D, LBA reopened this excavation on September 27, 1993. The original placement of Shovel Test Pit 4 was relocated and excavation continued from a depth of approximately 5.0 feet below ground surface. The excavation was continued in arbitrary 0.3-foot levels until a final depth of 9.1 feet below surface was reached. Large gravels and cobbles were encountered at 8.5 feet below surface. These soils contained no evidence of prehistoric occupation. The additional excavation thus confirmed LBA's original interpretation of the profile—that is, that the terrace identified was too poorly drained to have attracted prehistoric occupation or utilization.

Oriented north to south, Trench E was located at the southwestern corner of the bridge, south of the canal and towpath. The trench measured 11x4 feet and contained 11 strata (Figure 24). The first seven strata contained fill deposits to a depth of 3.5 feet below ground surface. Strata VIII and IX represent a buried A-horizon soil. This stratum has been bisected by a fill deposit, Stratum VI, and varies slightly from a brown to a dark grayish brown silty clay with manganese deposits. This A-horizon soil was encountered between 2.7 feet and 3.6 feet below ground surface and extended down to between 3.1 feet and 3.9 feet below ground surface. Intact B-horizon and C-horizon soils, Strata X and XI, were encountered below. Stratum X was a 2.5-foot-thick B-horizon soil consisting of a brown clayey silt with small gravels and manganese deposits. Stratum XI was a C-horizon soil of light yellowish brown silty clay. Trench E was terminated at 6.5 feet below ground surface at parent material.

Shovel Test 5 was excavated at the southwest corner of Trench E. The uppermost strata contained bottle glass, slag, whiteware, nails, ironstone, and one prehistoric chert flake. The remaining strata contained no material culture. The shovel test was terminated at 3.9 feet below ground surface. Again, after consultation with MDOT regarding the potential for prehistoric occupation of the poorly drained buried terrace, LBA re-examined Trench E and continued the excavation of Shovel Test Pit 5. Beginning at approximately 3.9 feet below surface—the depth of the originally excavated pit—excavation of this unit continued to a total depth of 7.9 feet below surface. Gravels were encountered at 7.6 feet below surface. No cultural material was recovered from the arbitrary 0.3-foot levels. As in the re-examination of Trench D, Trench E reaffirmed LBA's original expectation regarding the absence of archeological remains in this portion of the study area.

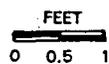
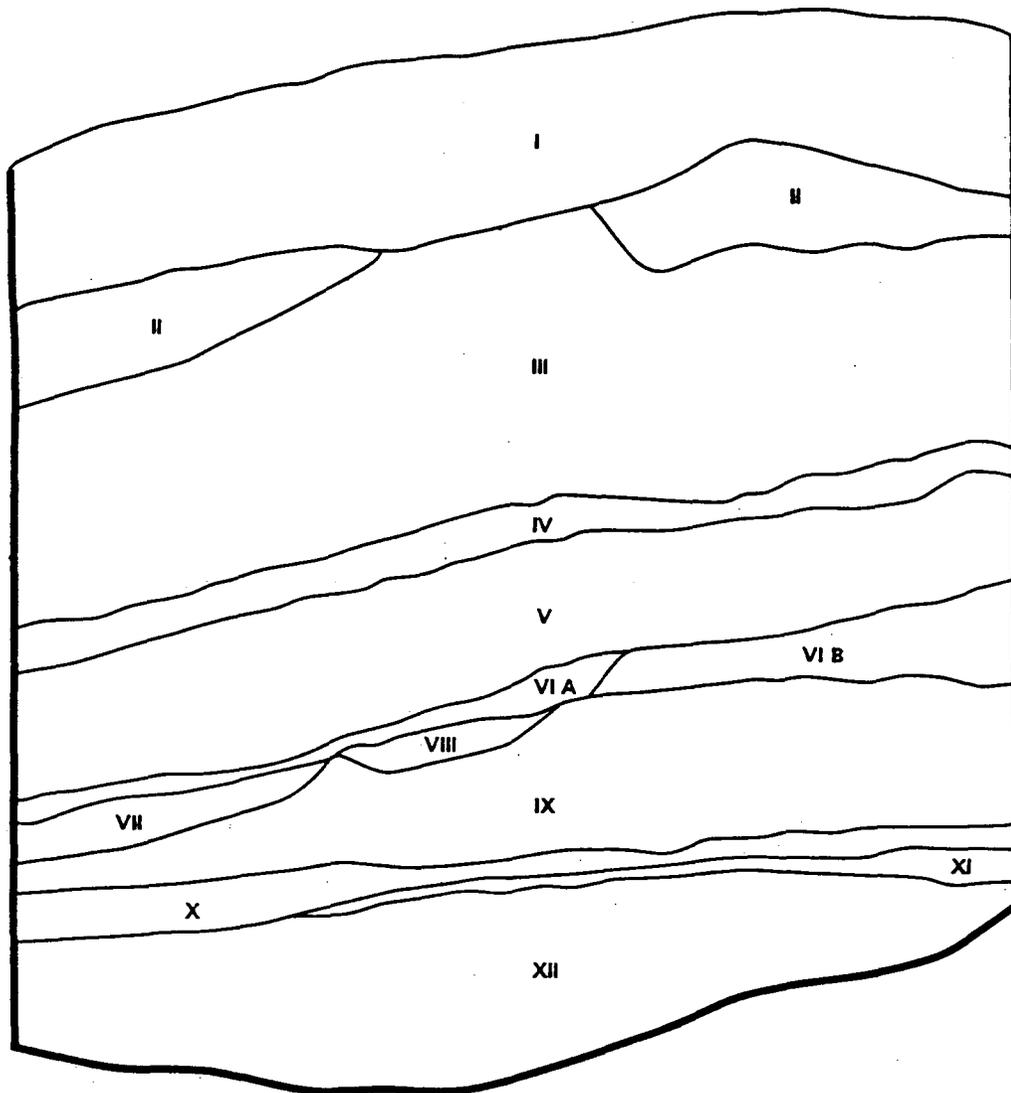
Trench F was located north of the canal, at the northwestern corner of the bridge. The trench was oriented east to west and measured 12x4 feet. Twelve distinct strata were identified in Trench F (Figure 25). All of the soils represent fill deposits. Excavation was terminated at 11.2 feet below present surface. Because Trench F contained only fill deposits, no shovel test was excavated along the side of it.



LEGEND

- I 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM WITH GRAVEL; FILL
- II 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY SAND HEAVY BIOTURBATION; FILL
- III 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM;
- IV 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY SAND; FILL
- V 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY SAND; FILL
- VI 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY SAND WITH UNSORTED GRAVELS; FILL
- VII 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SLIGHTLY SAND SILT; FILL
- VIII 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH GRAVEL AND MANGANESE, SLIGHT OXIDATION; A HORIZON
- IX 7.5YR 4/3 BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH GRAVEL AND MANGANESE; A HORIZON
- X 10YR 5/3 BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SILT WITH SMALL GRAVELS AND MANGANESE, MODERATE OXIDATION; B HORIZON
- XI 10YR 6/4 LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH SOME OXIDATION; C HORIZON

FIGURE 24: Locus 2: Trench E, East Wall Profile



LEGEND

- I 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILT LOAM WITH GRAVEL
- II 10YR 4/1 DARK GRAY SILT LOAM WITH HEAVY GRAVEL CONTENT
- III 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY GRAVEL FILL WITH COAL AND SLAG
- IV 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
- V 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- VI A 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH GRAVEL AND COBBLES
- VI B 10YR 5/1 GRAY LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED WITH
10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY WITH COBBLES
- VII 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY
- VIII 10YR 5/1 GRAY LOAMY CLAY MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY CLAY WITH COBBLES
- IX 7.5YR 4/4 BROWN CLAY LOAM WITH HEAVY COBBLE CONTENT
- X 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH COBBLES AND GRAVEL
- XI 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN CLAY LOAM MOTTLED
WITH 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM WITH MANY LARGE COBBLES
- XII 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM MOTTLED
WITH 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM WITH MANY LARGE COBBLES

FIGURE 25: Locus 2: Trench F, North Wall Profile

Located north of the canal, Trenches C and F were situated on a Pleistocene terrace overlooking the river (see Appendix B). This terrace would have been suitable for prehistoric occupation, although much of the terrace may have suffered from impeded drainage. The soils within Trenches C and F, however, have been heavily disturbed, and only a small portion of undisturbed soils may exist in this area.

The upper terrace then drops down 5 to 6 feet to a lower terrace or floodplain of Holocene age. The C&O Canal appears to have been built at the base of the upper terrace as it drops down into the lower terrace. The trenches south of the canal, Trenches D and E, contained intact soils dating to the Early to Middle Archaic period. However, these soils were poorly to very poorly drained. Soils of this type would not have been suitable for occupation. At best, occupation would have been restricted to the driest summer and fall months. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was found.

3. Loci 3 and 4: Elizabeth Street Parcels

Two property owners permitted LBA to conduct backhoe excavations along the floodplain terrace in the vicinity of Elizabeth Street (Figure 26). The Asher parcel is situated between Elizabeth Street, to the south, and Offut Street, to the north. Locus 3 measures approximately 650 feet north to south, by 120 feet and 80 feet east to west. Cumberland Box & Mill Company, Inc., is located 30 feet west of Locus 3, and the Potomac River is approximately 500 feet to the east. Four trenches (designated Trenches A, B, C, and D) were excavated within the Asher parcel.

The Crawford parcel comprises a small linear tract measuring approximately 150x80 feet; Elizabeth Street lies to the north and the parcel is approximately 110 feet west of Largent Roofing. One backhoe trench (designated Trench A) was excavated within the Crawford parcel.

A total of seven shovel tests were excavated in the Elizabeth Street parcels. The shovel test pits were positioned slightly away from the location of the backhoe trenches because local surface conditions were so swampy that the backhoe, during its surface preparation activities, had disturbed the ground surface immediately adjacent to the trenches. LBA moved the shovel test pits in order to examine an intact profile rather than a machine-disturbed one. The swampy conditions would have prevented the efficient screening of shovel test pit soils and thus adversely impacted the quantity and quality of the information recovered.

Two stratigraphic records were made of the backhoe trench soil profiles. Dr. Wagner's geomorphological examination was made prior to the excavation of the associated shovel test pits. His report containing a description of the stratigraphic profiles was received after the conclusion of fieldwork and is provided in Appendix B. LBA independently produced an interpretation for all of the backhoe trenches and shovel test pits, based on the observations of the field archeologists. However, Dr. Wagner's on-site observations regarding the relative age of the various strata observed in the backhoe trenches were used to guide excavation of the shovel test pits. Placement of the shovel tests away from the trenches accounts for some of the differences between the shovel test pit and backhoe trench profiles.

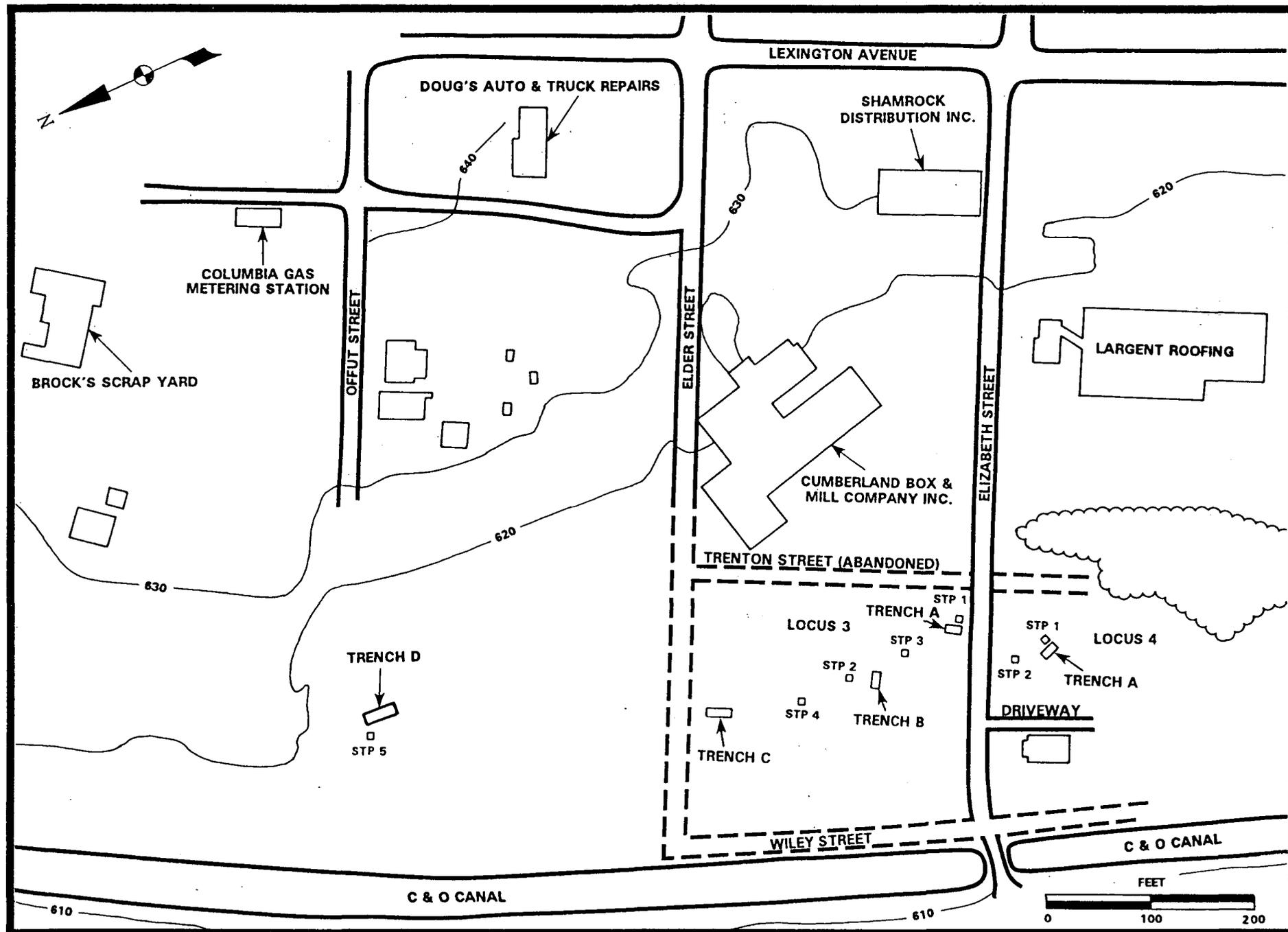


FIGURE 26: Loci 3 and 4: Elizabeth Street Parcels

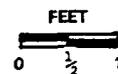
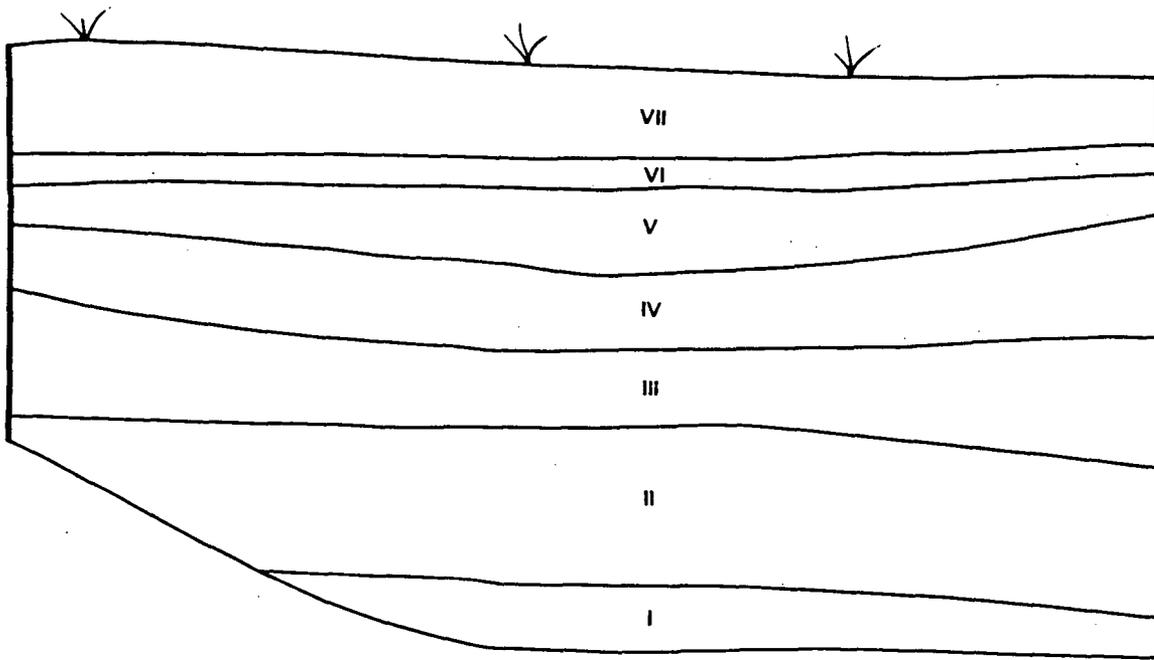
Except for a few sherds of flat glass retrieved from the uppermost strata of Shovel Tests 1 through 3 in the Asher parcel, and from Shovel Test 2 in the Crawford parcel, all of the shovel tests were devoid of cultural resources. A total of 41 historic artifacts were recovered at Locus 3, and 4 artifacts were found within Locus 4. Temporally diagnostic materials dated from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries.

Soil profiles from Trenches A, B, C, and D in the Asher parcel and from Trench A in the Crawford parcel illustrate the similarity between the pedogenic profiles of both areas (Figures 27 through 31; Plate 8). Intact soil deposits were associated with the Philo soil series. The first stratum consisted of an approximately 1.0-foot-thick gray brown to dark grayish brown silt loam. This was underlain in turn by a 0.5-foot-thick strong brown A2-horizon. A transitional A/B-horizon consisting of a strong brown clay loam was positioned between 1.4 feet and 1.5 feet below the present surface. This was observed overlying a Bx(cambic)-horizon from 1.8 feet to 2.5 and 3.1 feet below the surface and consisted of a yellowish brown clay loam. A dark yellowish brown silty clay loam Bt(argillic)-horizon extended to 3.8 feet and 4.3 feet below the surface. This was underlain in turn by a 1.6- to 2.0-foot-thick strong brown silty clay loam B2t-horizon. Parent material was encountered between 5.4 feet and 6.4 feet below the present surface and consisted of a brown clayey sand. The maximum depth reached during trench excavations at Locus 3 and Locus 4 was 7.8 feet below the present surface.

Trench A at Locus 3 was excavated to a depth of about 6.8 feet. Dr. Wagner identified nine strata, while the LBA profile shows seven layers in this trench. Located adjacent to an extant roadway, the first stratum in this trench was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam which was interpreted as fill related to road construction and maintenance activities. The possible buried surface horizon (2Ab, 10YR 5/3 and 10YR 4/3, 3.0 to 3.3 feet below surface) in Trench A at Locus 3 was described by Wagner as a "marginal surface horizon but a clear stratigraphic break" (see Appendix B). Given the presence of the road-related fill, the buried surface is approximately 2 feet below the natural ground surface. Because it was poorly drained in the past, this marginal surface was interpreted as having a very low potential to contain prehistoric remains.

Dr. Wagner's interpretation of the soil profiles observed at Loci 3 and 4 appear in Appendix B. Loci 3 and 4 contained "very strongly developed argillic horizons indicating a weathering history extending well into the Pleistocene." In addition, unlike the soils at Locus 2, the soils at Loci 3 and 4 had been relatively unmodified by historic disturbances. Within this floodplain, "horizons comprising the upper 2 feet of the Locus 3 [and Locus 4] soils appear to be developed in silty Holocene deposits" buried by local slopewash episodes. Soils in this area were characterized as being somewhat poorly to poorly drained and thus would have been generally uninhabitable by Native Americans.

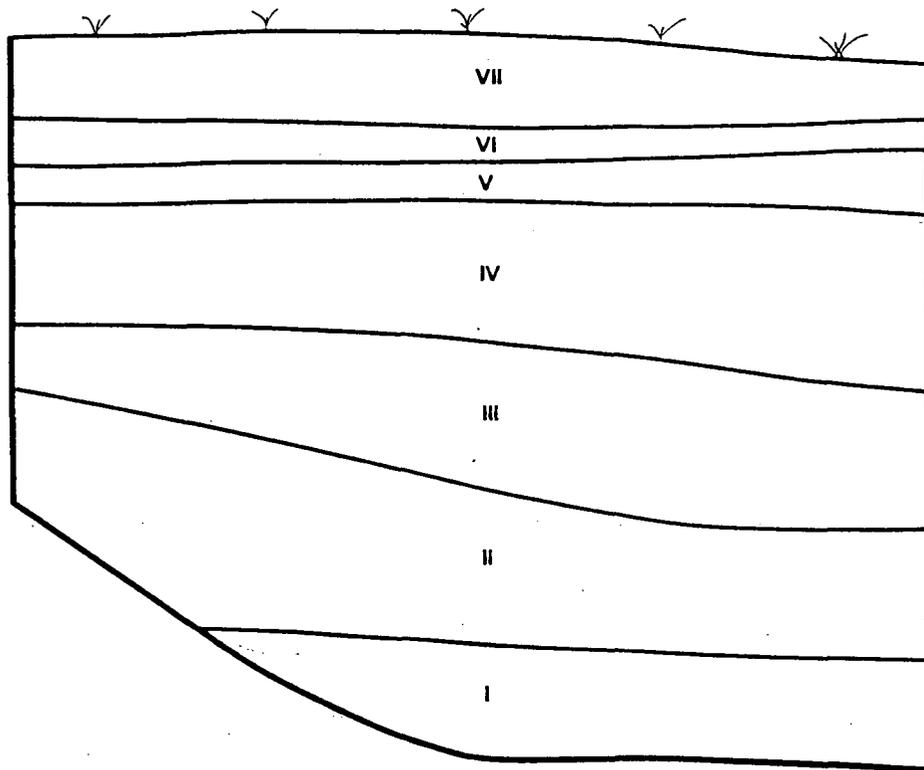
Wagner's interpretation that Holocene aged soils were found within the upper 2 feet of the soil profile at Loci 2 and 3 guided the depth of excavation for LBA's shovel test pit program. Located less than 5 feet from this trench, Shovel Test 1 contained four strata (see Appendix C). The marginal surface identified by Wagner in Trench A was not observed in this excavation.



LEGEND

- VII 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM: FILL
- VI 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SILT CLAY LOAM: Ap
- V 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM: A2
- IV 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN CLAY LOAM: Bw HORIZON
- III 10YR 5/3 BROWN SLIGHTLY SILTY CLAY LOAM
WITH HEAVY MANGANESE STAINING AND NODULES: B2x HORIZON
- II 10YR 5/8 YELLOWISH BROWN SLIGHTLY SILTY CLAY WITH
MOTTLES OF 10YR 6/1 SLIGHTLY SILTY CLAY: Bt HORIZON
- I 5YR 4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAY WITH SMALL
MOTTLES OF 7.5YR 6/1 GRAY CLAY: B2t HORIZON

FIGURE 27: Locus 3: Trench A, East Wall Profile

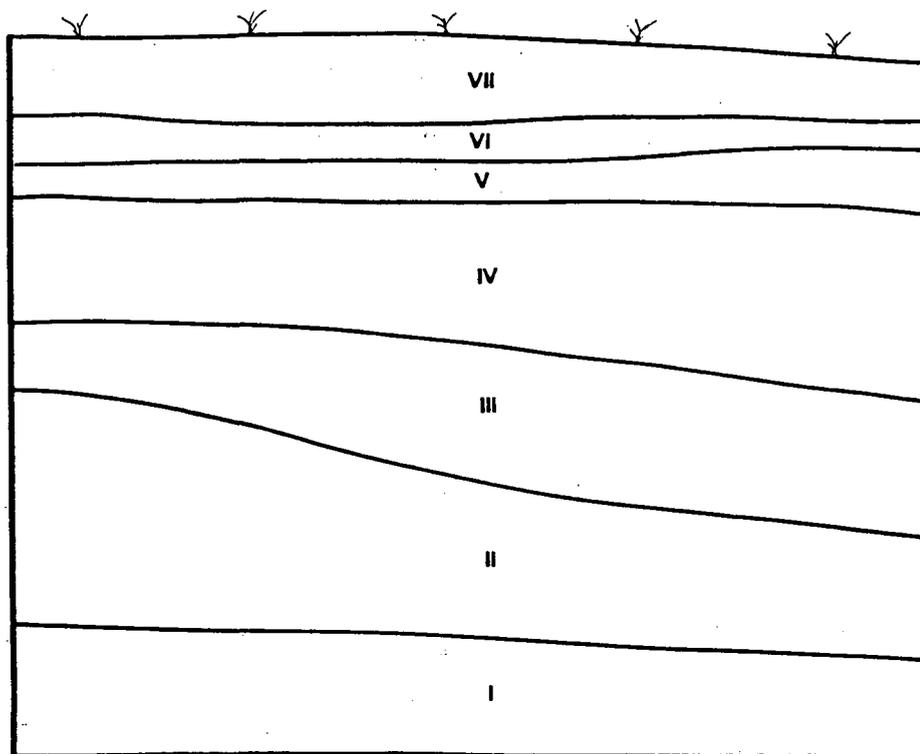


LEGEND

- VII 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
- VI 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN FRIABLE, SILTY CLAY LOAM
- V 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- IV 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN HEAVY CLAYEY SILT
- III 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SILT
MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN AND
SCATTERED MANGANESE NODULES
- II 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH
7.5YR 4/1 DARK GRAY AND SCATTERED MANGANESE NODULES
- I 7.5YR 4/3 BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND WITH GRAVEL



FIGURE 28: Locus 3: Trench B, South Wall Profile

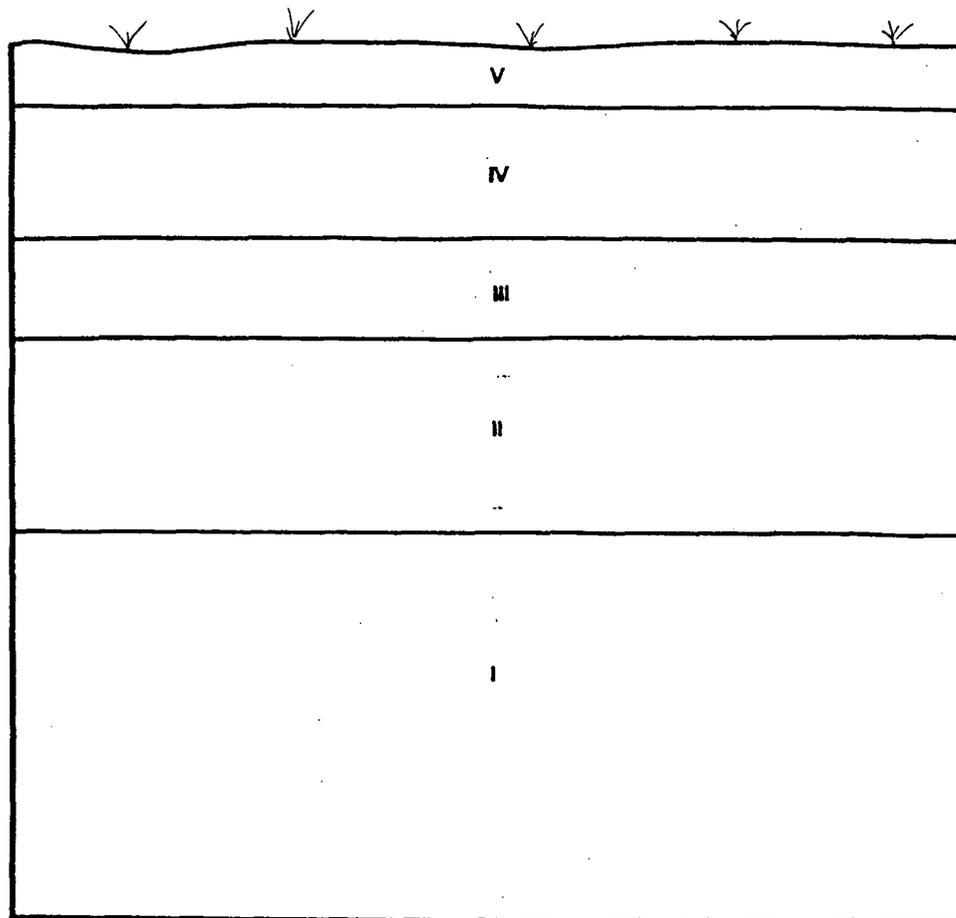


LEGEND

- VII 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
- VI 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN FRIABLE, SILTY CLAY LOAM
- V 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- IV 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN HEAVY CLAYEY SILT
- III 10YR 4/6 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN LOAMY SILT MOTTLED WITH 10YR 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN AND SCATTERED MANGANESE NODULES
- II 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 4/1 DARK GRAY AND SCATTERED MANGANESE NODULES
- I 7.5YR 4/3 BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND WITH GRAVEL



FIGURE 29: Locus 3: Trench C, North Wall Profile

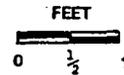
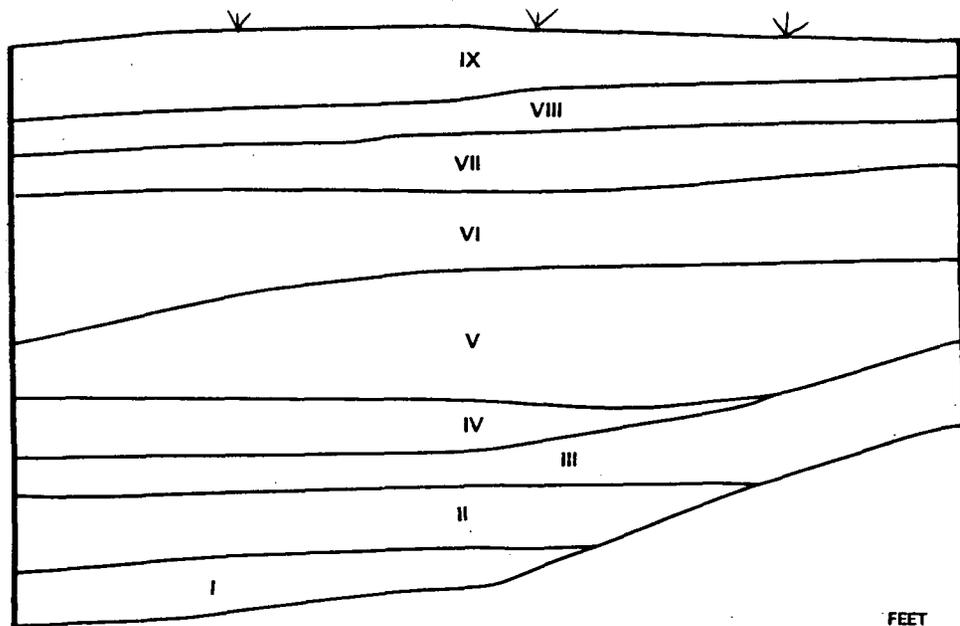


LEGEND

- V 10YR 3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT LOAM
- IV 7.5YR 4/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- III 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM
- II 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH
7.5YR 4/1 DARK GRAY AND SCATTERED MANGANESE NODULES
- I 7.5YR 4/3 BROWN SLIGHTLY CLAYEY SAND WITH GRAVEL



FIGURE 30: Locus 3: Trench D, West Wall Profile



LEGEND

- IX 10YR 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SILT LOAM: FILL
- VIII 10YR 4/4 DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SILT LOAM: FILL
- VII 7.5YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM
- VI 10YR 6/3 PALE BROWN SANDY SILT: A/B HORIZON
- V 10YR 6/6 BROWNISH YELLOW CLAY LOAM
MOTTLED WITH 10YR 6/2 LIGHT BROWNISH GRAY: B_w HORIZON
- IV 10YR 6/3 PALE BROWN SLIGHTLY WITH MANGANESE CLAY LOAM: B_{2x} HORIZON
- III 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM MOTTLED WITH
10YR 6/1 GRAY: B_t HORIZON
- II 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SILTY CLAY SLIGHTLY MOTTLED
WITH 10YR 6/1 GRAY: B_{2t} HORIZON
- I 5YR 4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAYEY SAND MOTTLED WITH
5YR 4/4 REDDISH BROWN SILTY SAND AND
5YR 6/1 GRAY CLAYEY SAND: C HORIZON

FIGURE 31: Locus 4: Trench A, South Wall Profile

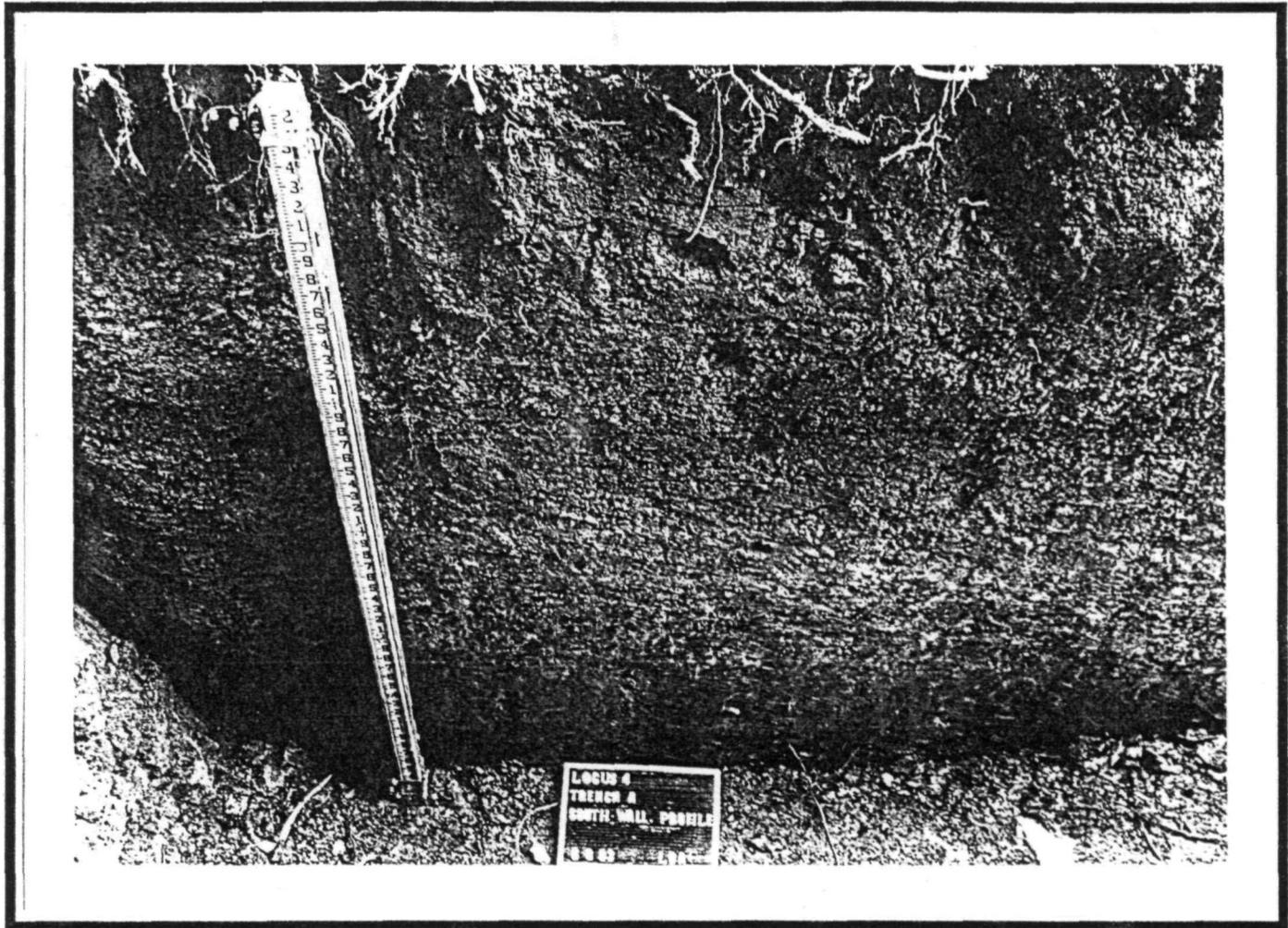


PLATE 8: Locus 4: Trench A, South Wall Profile

From 2.3 to 3.0 feet, this pit encountered a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay that was very similar to soils described by LBA as Stratum IV in Trench A. Thus, the shovel test excavations reached soils that had little or no potential for containing prehistoric remains.

Shovel Test 2 was excavated near Trench B within the Asher parcel. Trench B contained seven strata and did not include the approximately 1.0-foot-thick layer of road-related fill observed in Trench A. Shovel Test 2 was excavated to a depth of 2.0 feet below the present surface in order to sample the Holocene soils that had developed on the poorly drained Pleistocene terrace identified by Wagner. Excavated to a depth of 2.0 feet, Shovel Test 3 was located approximately midway between Trenches A and B. Only two strata were identified in this pit which penetrated layers similar to those described as Stratum IV in Trench B. Shovel Test 4 was located between Trenches B and C and was excavated into 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam soils to a depth of 2.0 feet below surface. Shovel Test 5 was associated with Trench D which was located in the northern portion of the Asher parcel, an area that was particularly poorly drained. This trench contained five strata and continued to a depth of about 4.5 feet below surface. Shovel Test 5's two strata yielded no cultural material.

Two shovel test pits (Nos. 1 and 2) were excavated in association with Trench A at Locus 4, also known as the Crawford parcel. Trench A presented a relatively complex soil profile with nine strata identified. Shovel Test 1 encountered four strata within a total depth of 2.4 feet below surface, while Shovel Test 2 penetrated three similar strata in its 3.0 feet of excavation. No cultural material was found within these shovel tests below 0.6 foot of the present ground surface.

Within the Asher and Crawford parcels at Locus 3 and Locus 4, LBA identified little evidence of historic occupation, and no evidence of prehistoric utilization of the area. Insignificant amounts of historic period cultural material were recovered in the shovel tests excavated in association with the backhoe trenches. Although a marginal buried surface was identified in the soil profiles, no prehistoric material was observed in the adjacent excavations. As interpreted by the project geomorphologist, the upper 2 feet of the soil profile contained Holocene deposits upon a Pleistocene aged terrace that was too poorly drained to support human occupation. Clearly, this portion of the Potomac River floodplain was too poorly drained to have supported prehistoric habitation or other activities.

4. Locus 5: Henry Shriver Farmstead (18AG207)

The Henry Shriver Farmstead property, a contributing element to the South Cumberland National Register Historic District, is now divided into three lots (Figure 32). The western lot contains a 3-bay, 2½-story brick house owned by Dorothy Davies. The center lot contains an apparently older, 2-bay, stucco-covered stone house owned by William Davies. The eastern lot has a modern brick house that is owned by Gertrude Davies Holshey. Sixteen shovel tests were excavated to locate archeological deposits around the houses, yards, and outbuildings: eight on the Dorothy Davies property and four each on the William Davies and Gertrude Holshey properties (Table 2). Appendix C contains descriptions of the soils encountered during shovel test excavations in this area.

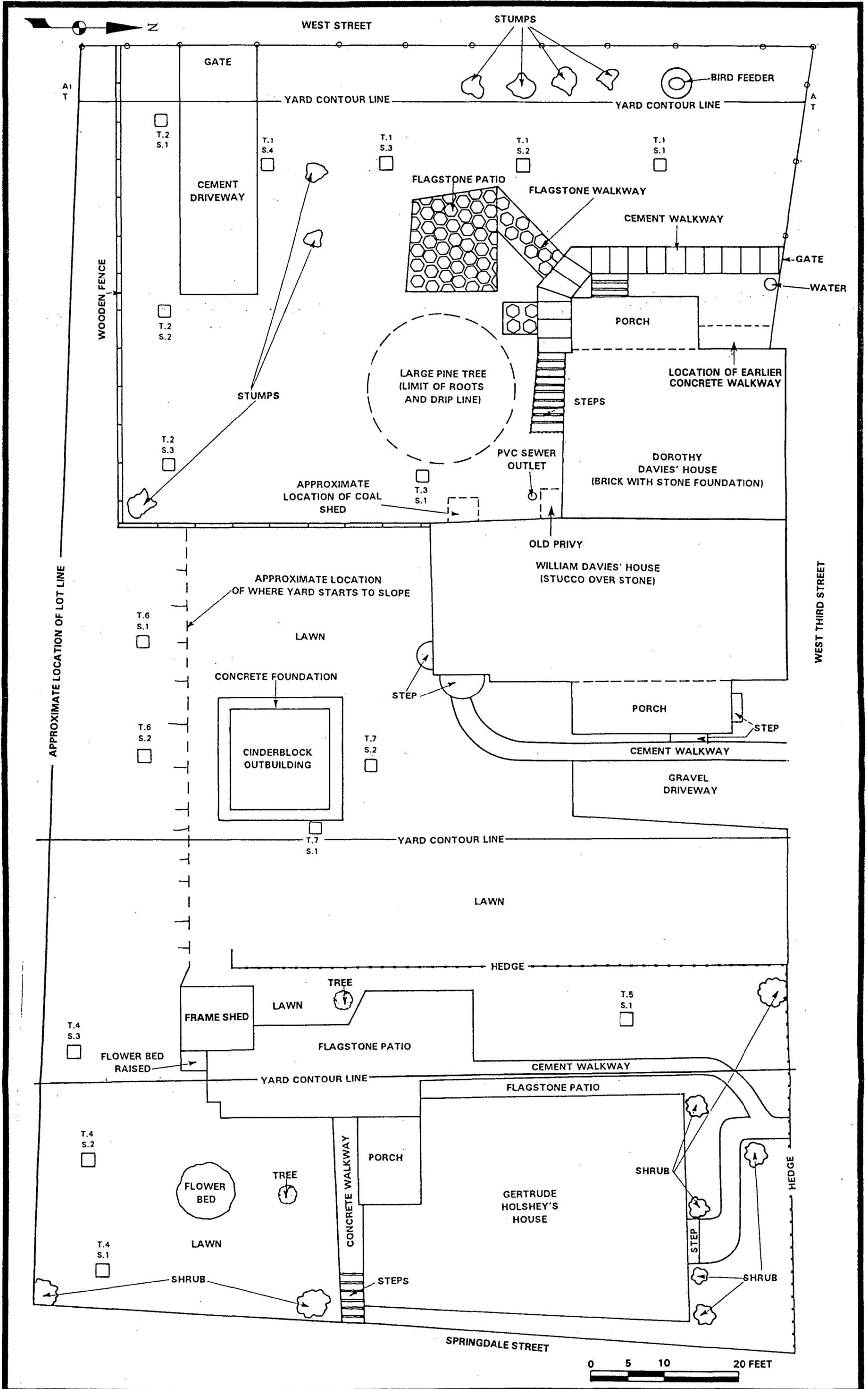


FIGURE 32: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Phase I Excavations

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF SHOVEL TEST PIT EXCAVATIONS
Shriver Farmstead, 18AG207

Shovel Test Pit	Total Artifacts	Stratum A		Stratum B	
		Number of Artifacts	TPQ	Number of Artifacts	TPQ
1-1	65	46	1880	19	1918
1-2*	93	79	1900	14	1820
1-3	103	37	1920	11	n/d
1-4	51	45	1903	6	1850
2-1	54	48	1957	6	1827
2-2*	141	105	1949	24	1820
2-3	50	43	1900	7	n/d
3-1	53	50	1903	3	n/d
4-1*	114	30	1850	12	1850
4-2*	48	25	1920	10	1880
4-3	63	41	1850	22	1920
5-1	118	34	1880	84	1889
6-1	110	81	1934	29	1880
6-2*	45	39	1880	4	1880
7-1	21	21	1891	n/a	n/a
7-2	34	14	1903	17	1851
Total artifacts	1,161				

N.B.: * Indicates that the test pit contained additional strata and/or cultural features.

On the Dorothy Davies lot, shovel tests were placed along three transect lines (Figure 33). The first transect ran north-south across the present front yard of the lot and contained four shovel tests. Shovel Test Pit 1-1 contained three strata. The first stratum, a very dark brown silty loam plowzone, extended 1.2 feet below ground surface. Stratum A contained 5 pieces of ceramics (1 teaware, 4 unidentified) and 21 pieces of glass (13 miscellaneous bottle, 8 not assigned). Small finds included broad glass, part of a bisque doll's head (Plate 9), and a knife handle (Plate 10). Beginning of manufacture dates for the temporally diagnostic artifacts included 1820, 1840, 1850, 1870, and 1880, resulting in a TPQ of 1880 for this stratum. Until recently, this area of the yard was used as a garden and was plowed yearly (Dorothy Davies, personal communication 1993).

Stratum B was a brownish yellow sandy silt. This stratum contained only one piece of black transfer-printed whiteware and 3 pieces of glass. The TPQ for this layer, 1918, was determined by a fragment of sheet rock. The soils also contained 15 sawn fragments of cow bone, including 3 molar, 3 premolar, and 9 maxilla elements. At the base of this stratum, 1.7 feet below ground surface, lying on top of Stratum C, was a large cow mandible (Figure 34; Plate 11). This was drawn and photographed. The skull was seated within a matrix of 10YR 6/6 yellowish brown silty clay soil in the north wall of the shovel test. Stratum C, a silty fine sand, was not excavated. Shovel Test Pit 1-1 contained a total of 65 artifacts with the two strata producing TPQ dates of 1880 and 1918, respectively.

Shovel Test Pit 1-2 contained the same three strata as Shovel Test Pit 1-1. In all, Shovel Test Pit 1-2 contained 93 artifacts. Fourteen ceramic artifacts were found (11 unidentified, 1 food storage, 2 teawares). Stratum A's TPQ date was 1900, based upon one of the 35 glass fragments recovered (13 miscellaneous bottle, 16 not assigned, 6 miscellaneous tableware).

Interestingly, Stratum B's dark yellowish brown sandy silt (found 1.0 to 1.8 feet below surface) contained a single sherd of creamware (ca. 1762-1820) and a piece of temporally nondiagnostic dark brown redware. In addition, prehistoric artifacts—a chert biface (Plate 12) and three chert flakes—were recovered at the transition between Strata B and C (7.5YR 4/6 silty fine sand). Two dark, unidentified soil stains (10YR 4/4 sandy silt) were encountered at this level and identified as possible cultural features (see Figure 34) and were not excavated.

Shovel Test Pit 1-3 contained the same three strata as Shovel Test Pits 1-1 and 1-2. Shovel Test Pit 1-3 contained a total of 103 artifacts. Stratum A had a TPQ date of 1920, based upon the presence of a glass marble. It also contained 9 pieces of ceramics (7 ironstone, 2 unglazed earthenware flowerpot) and 19 pieces of glass (1 miscellaneous bottle, 10 not assigned, 2 miscellaneous table glass). Stratum B contained 9 fragments of sheep bones (2 metacarpal, 2 phalanx I, 2 phalanx II, 1 hoof, 2 cuboid) as well as an unidentified bottle glass sherd. At the top of Stratum C, a darker stain, labeled Feature 1, was identified. This feature contained 1 piece of glass and 54 bone fragments identified as cow (3 metatarsal, 3 metacarpal, 2 phalanx, 7 phalanx II, 5 metacarpal/tarsal, 1 hoof, 5 phalange, 1 long bone, 28 large mammal long bone). The relationship between the faunal remains (sheep and cow bones) found in subsurface features in Shovel Test Pits 1-1 and 1-3 is unclear at this time.

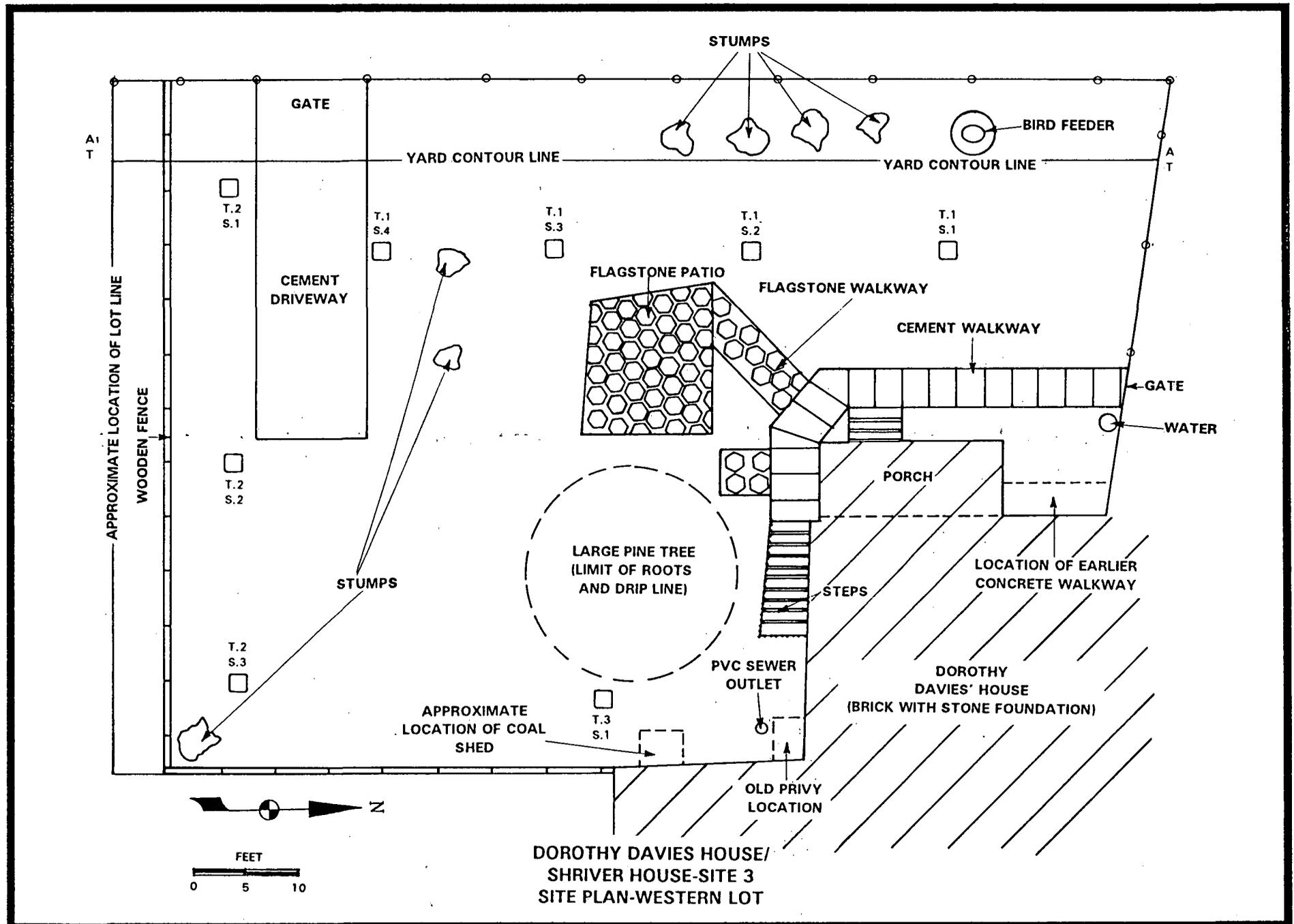


FIGURE 33: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Dorothy Davies Lot

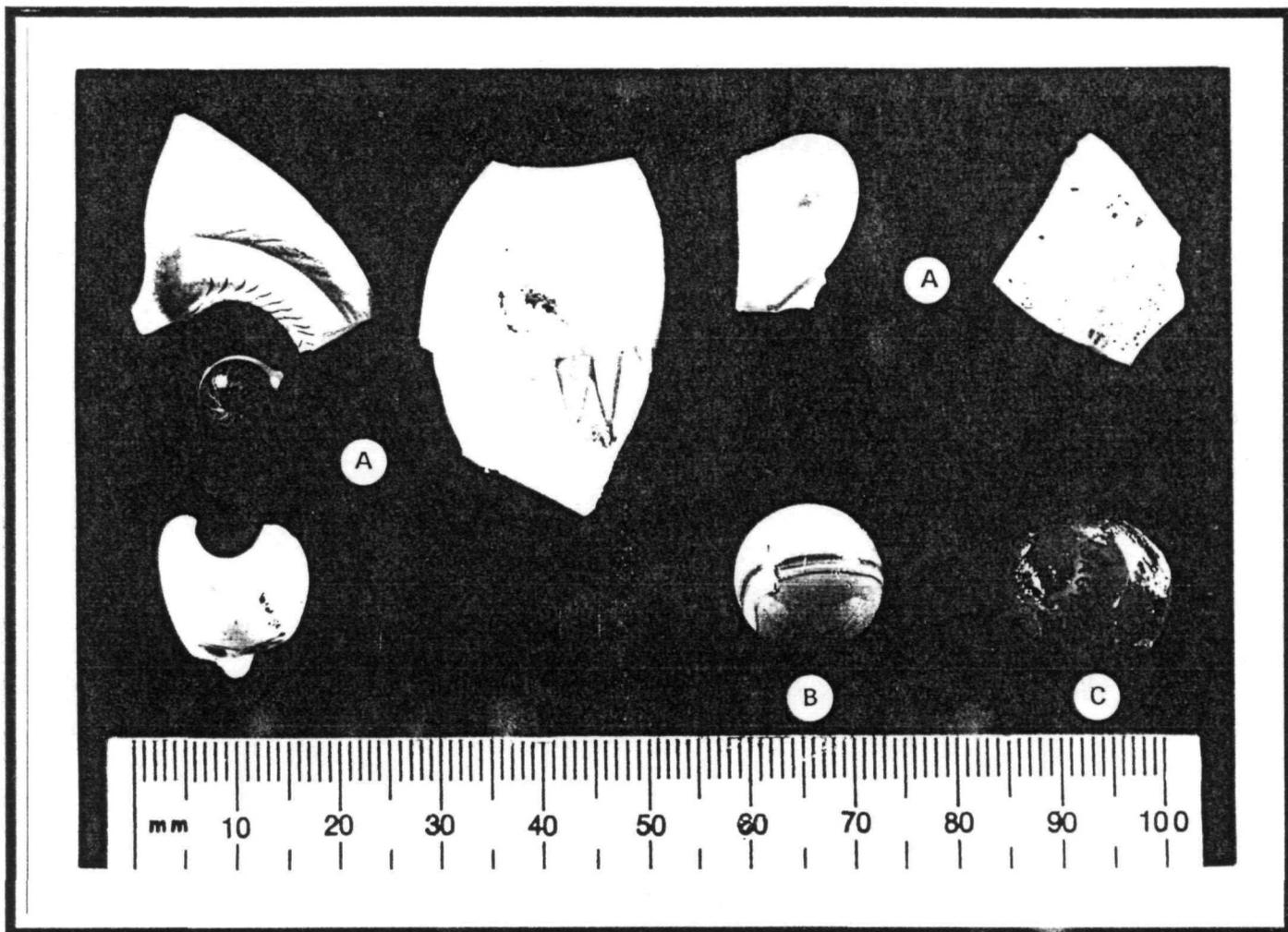


PLATE 9: Site 18AG207, Recreational Items

- A Fragments of Bisque Doll Heads. Clockwise from bottom left: Part of Head and Face, with Nose (Cat. #1); Eye (Cat. #14); Fragment of Face (Cat. #10); Fragment of Face (Cat. #14); Two Fragments with Ears (Cat. #14)
- B Machine-made Glass Marble, Green, with Gray and White (Cat. #5)
- C Machine-made Glass Marble, Green (Cat. #5)

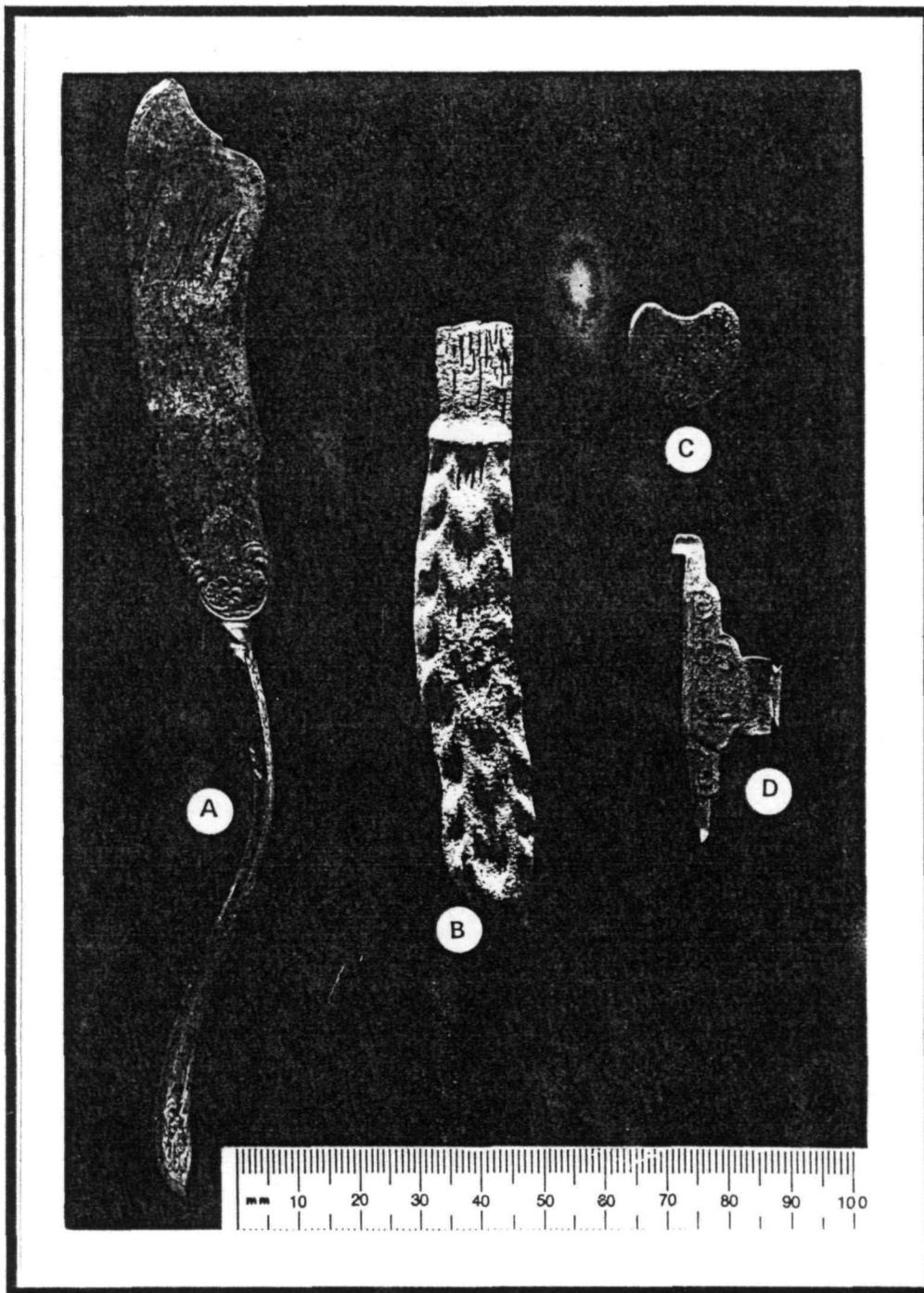


PLATE 10: Site 18AG207, Kitchen and Clothing-Related Items

- A Copper Alloy Butter Knife (Cat. #10)
- B White Metal Knife Handle (Cat. #1)
- C Copper Alloy Heel Guard (Cat. #14)
- D Copper Alloy Belt Buckle (Cat. #5)

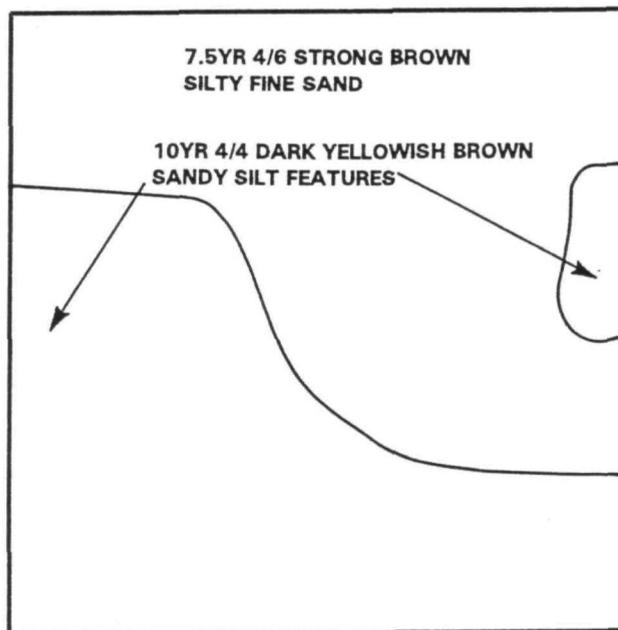
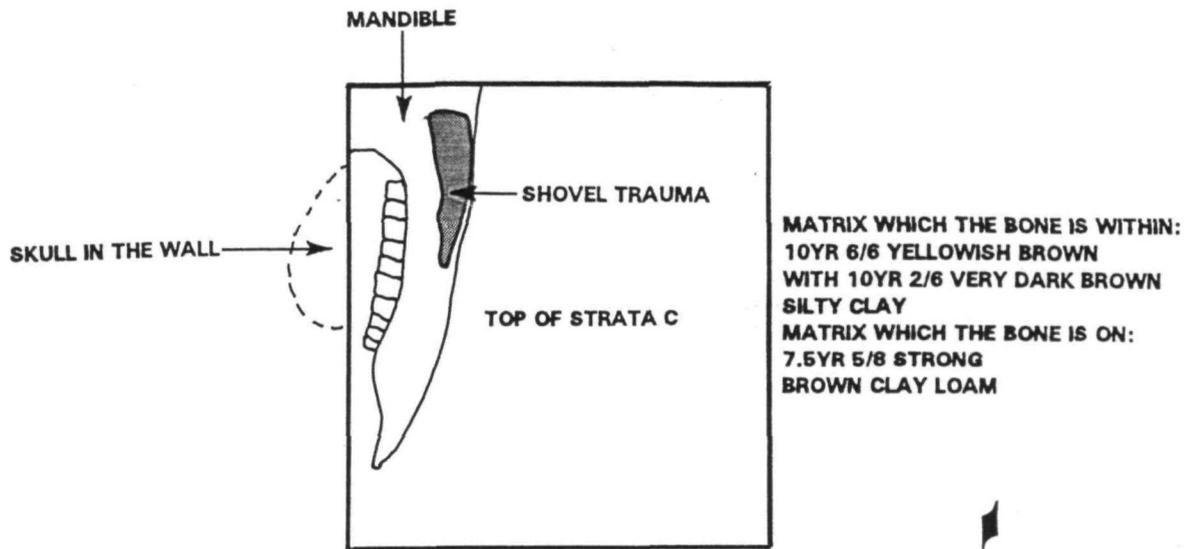


FIGURE 34: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Plan View of Shovel Test Pits 1-1 and 1-2

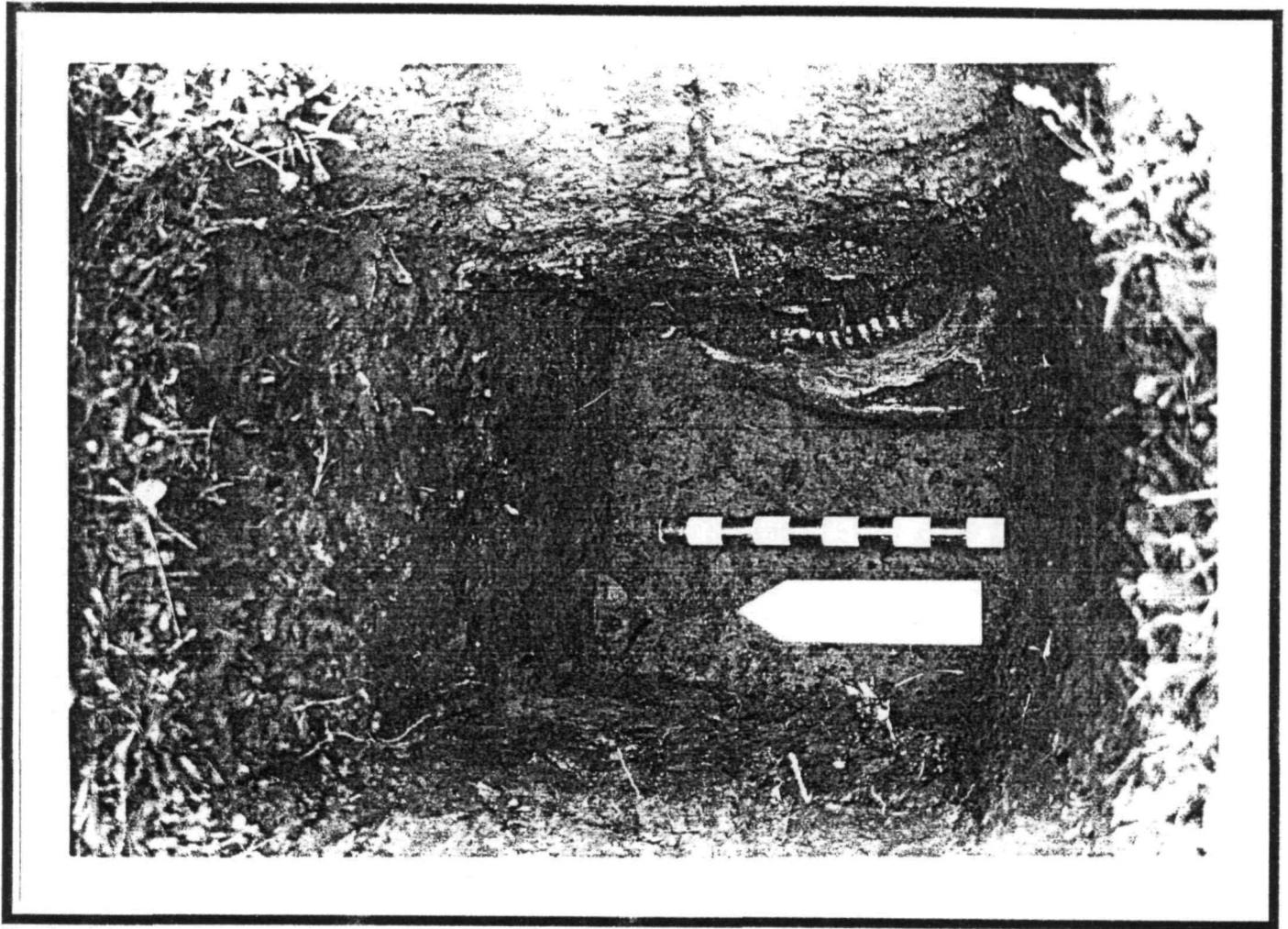


PLATE 11: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Shovel Test Pit 1-1

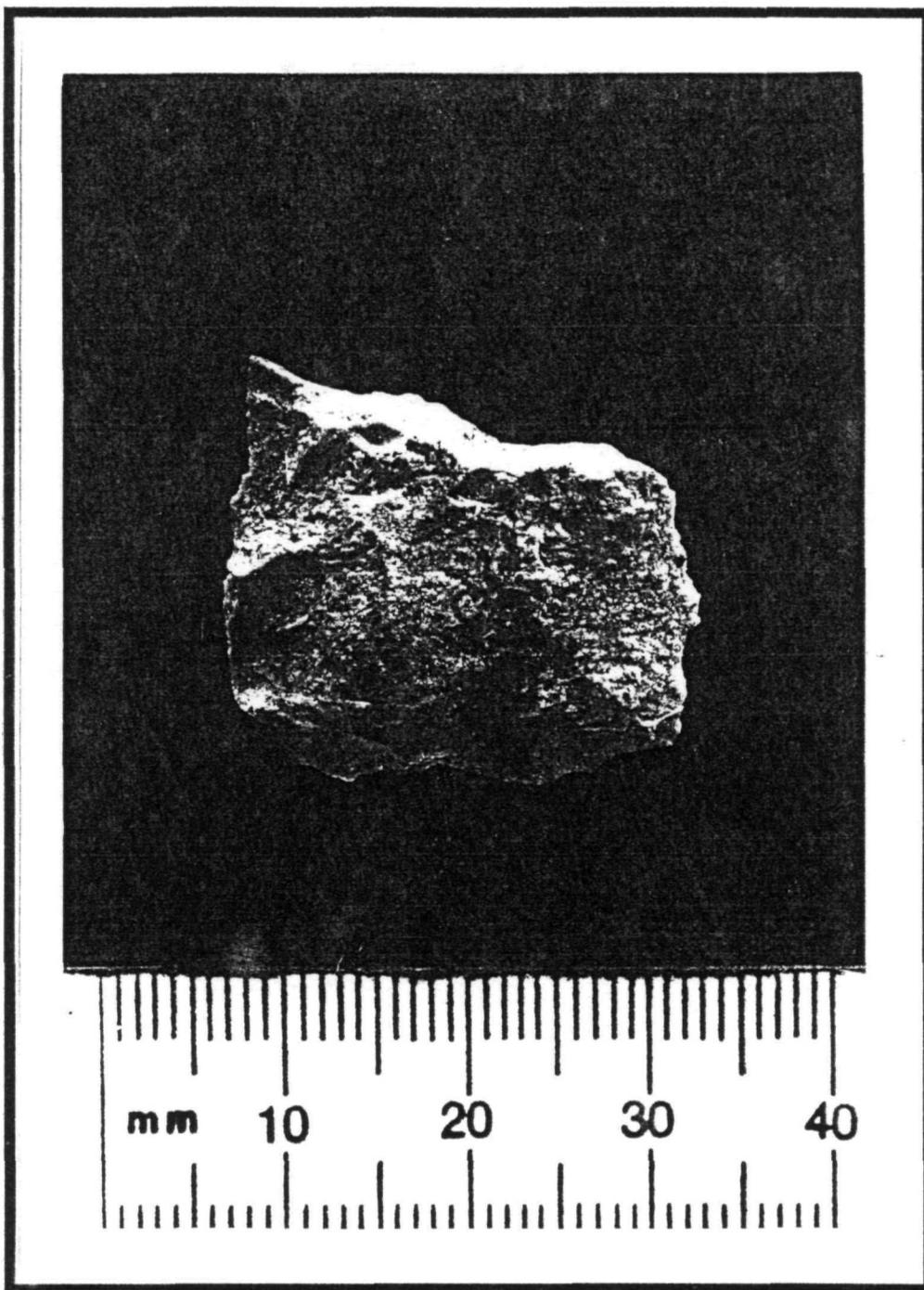


PLATE 12: Site 18AG207, Indeterminate Biface Fragment, Chert (Cat. #4)

Shovel Test Pit 1-4 contained four strata. Stratum A, the plowzone, ended 0.7 foot below ground surface. It contained 45 artifacts (5 ceramics, 22 glass, 16 small finds, 2 faunal) and had a TPQ date of 1903, based on the beginning of manufacture date for a glass fruit jar liner. The faunal remains comprised a cow molar and an unidentified medium mammal bone fragment. A 0.3-foot transition zone (with a TPQ date of 1850) between Strata A and B was noted. This transition zone contained 3 pieces of glass (2 miscellaneous bottle, 1 not assigned), and the small finds included brick, wire nails, and broad glass fragments. Stratum C was a dark yellowish brown silty sand. Stratum D was characterized as a yellowish brown silty sand with gravel and cobbles present. No artifacts were found in Strata C or D. No features were encountered in this excavation.

Transect No. 2, containing three shovel tests, was excavated east-west across the south end of the Dorothy Davies yard. Shovel Test Pit 2-1 contained the same four strata as Shovel Test Pit 1-4. It contained a total of 54 artifacts with TPQ dates of 1957 for Stratum A (based on a 1957 quarter) and 1827 for Stratum B (based on the manufacture dates for yellowware ceramics). Stratum A contained 4 pieces of ceramics (1 teaware, 1 tableware, 2 unidentified) and 25 glass fragments (5 miscellaneous bottle, 1 culinary, 1 lighting, 18 not assigned). Faunal remains included 2 chicken bones and 3 medium mammal bones. Stratum B contained 6 artifacts including yellowware ceramic (n=1), unassignable bottle glass (n=1), broad glass (n=3), and 1 unidentifiable piece of metal. No artifacts were found in Stratum C (10YR 6/6 clay loam) or Stratum D (10YR 7/6 clay loam).

Shovel Test Pits 2-2 and 2-3 contained deep fill deposits extending over 3 feet below ground surface. Shovel Test Pit 2-2 contained a total of 141 artifacts in four strata, with TPQ dates ranging from 1949 in Stratum A to 1920 in Stratum D. Artifacts from Stratum A included 7 pieces of ceramics (3 burned refined earthenware, 3 ironstone, 1 yellowware) and 52 pieces of glass (19 miscellaneous bottle, 1 culinary, 1 miscellaneous beverage, 31 not assigned). Small finds included a butter knife with a 1949 manufacture date (see Plate 10) and a facial fragment from a bisque doll's head. Faunal remains comprised 3 medium mammal elements. Stratum B contained 2 pieces of ceramics (1 porcelain, 1 Rockingham yellowware), 7 glass fragments (4 miscellaneous bottle, 3 unassigned), and broad glass fragments. Stratum C contained 1 piece of yellowware, 2 pieces of bottle glass, and 3 medium mammal fragments. Stratum D contained only 2 pieces of glass.

Shovel Test Pit 2-3 yielded approximately one-third of the artifacts (n=50) of Shovel Test Pit 2-2. Artifacts from Stratum A included only 5 ceramic sherds (1 unglazed redware, 4 ironstone) and 19 glass fragments (10 miscellaneous bottle, 7 not assigned, 2 tableware), a metal shoe guard, and 4 fragments from two ceramic dolls' heads (1 porcelain, 3 bisque). Stratum B yielded only a piece of brick and an unidentified mammal bone fragment. Although no features were found within this area of the Davies yard along Transect 2, the fill deposits represent the cultural modification of the Shriver yard by artificial leveling during the early twentieth century.

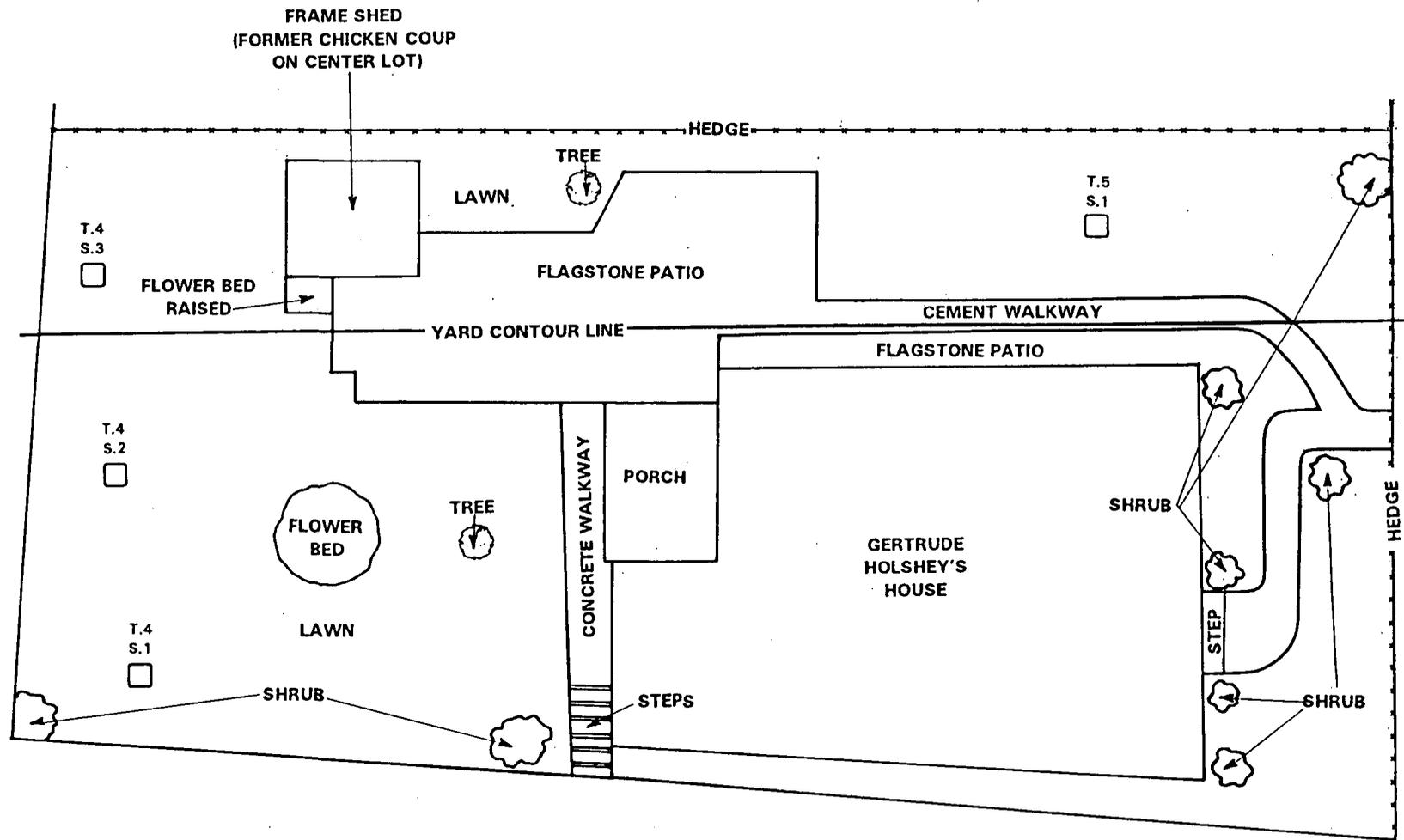
The third transect located in the Dorothy Davies yard comprised only one shovel test (3-1) placed near the south end of the extant dwelling. The shovel test contained fill deposits in three

strata extending to at least 1.8 feet below ground surface. Stratum A, a black loam, contained 6 ceramic sherds (redware, ironstone, and whiteware) and 20 glass fragments (8 miscellaneous bottle, 11 not assigned, 1 drinking vessel). Small finds included a post-1891 crown cap bottle closure, broad glass (n=6), wire nails (n=10), and a machine-cut nail. Three medium mammal bone fragments were found in Stratum A. A transition zone between Strata A and B was identified between 0.9 and 1.2 feet below surface. These soils contained 2 unidentified nails and 1 unidentified mammal bone. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum B, which was described as a mixture of strong brown and dark grayish brown soils. No features were identified. Mrs. Davies reported that a coal shed and a privy had been located in the area south of the house along the eastern lot line (see Figure 32).

Four shovel tests were excavated on the Gertrude Holshey lot (Figure 35). The north half of the yard is fairly level and then starts to slope downward to the south. The southern end of the lot is approximately 7 feet below the level of the northern end of the lot. A transect of three shovel tests was placed across the southern end of the lot in order to locate potential buried landscape surfaces under fill deposits. John Holshey filled part of the lot when he built the retaining wall along the east side of the lot during the mid-twentieth century (Gertrude Holshey, personal communication 1993).

Shovel Test Pits 4-1 and 4-2 uncovered a buried A-horizon about 1.3 feet below ground surface. No other features were found in either shovel test. Shovel Test 4-1 yielded eight strata. Stratum A (0.0 to 0.6 foot) contained 5 pieces of ironstone ceramic, 21 pieces of glass (15 miscellaneous bottle, 1 pharmaceutical, 5 not assigned), and 3 small finds, including an electrical hardware fragment. Stratum B (0.6 to 1.0 foot) contained 12 artifacts (1 buff stoneware, 2 unassigned glass, 9 small finds). Small finds included 4 pieces of broad glass and a wire nail. Stratum C (1.0 to 1.3 feet) yielded only 2 pieces of bottle glass, while Stratum D (1.3 to 1.9 feet) held 4 pieces of bottle glass and 4 unidentifiable nails. Stratum E (1.9 to 2.3 feet) was interpreted as the potential buried land surface. This grayish brown silt loam layer was mixed with numerous brick fragments and contained ceramics (4 redware, 1 ironstone, 1 whiteware), glass (5 miscellaneous bottle, 20 not assigned), and 9 unidentifiable nails. Faunal remains included a cow bone fragment and 2 fragments from a medium mammal. Strata F (2.3 to 3.0 feet), G (3.0 to 3.2 feet), and H (3.2 to 3.3 feet) each yielded no cultural material. These soils may represent natural horizons underlying the probable buried topsoil (Stratum E).

Shovel Test 4-2 contained four strata and was excavated to a depth of 2.7 feet below surface. Stratum A (0.0 to 0.8 feet) contained no ceramics and 19 glass fragments. A TPQ of 1920 was estimated, based on the presence of a machine-made glass marble in this layer. Stratum B (0.8 to 1.5 feet) also contained no ceramics and only 5 pieces of glass. Small finds included broad glass (n=2) and a wire nail. Described as a very dark gray silt loam, Stratum C represents a probable buried topsoil (1.5 to 1.9 feet). It contained one piece of black glazed redware and a glass jar fragment with a post-1880 manufacture date. Unlike Shovel Test 4-1, Shovel Test 4-2 contained artifacts beneath the layer identified as a possible buried topsoil. Stratum D contained redware (n=1), whiteware (n=1), 3 pieces of glass, and a hard-shell clam fragment.



GERTRUDE HOLSHEY HOUSE/
SHRIVER PROPERTY-SITE 3
SITE PLAN-EASTERN LOT

FIGURE 35: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Gertrude Holshey Lot

Shovel Test Pit 4-3 was excavated to a depth of 0.9 foot and was stopped because a dark circular stain was uncovered (Figure 36). This feature may be a posthole related to a fenceline that marked the rear of the Shriver lots. This excavation recognized two strata above the cultural features that had TPQ dates of 1850 (Stratum A) and 1920 (Stratum B). Stratum A ceramics included ironstone (n=3) and Albany slip stoneware (n=1). Glass artifacts numbered 19 fragments and included one piece of possible depression glass. Stratum A also included a pull tab from a canned drink. Faunal remains (n=5) included pig, cow, and medium mammal elements. Stratum B yielded one piece of ironstone, 17 glass artifacts, a wire nail, some plastic, and a machine-made glass marble (TPQ=1920).

One shovel test (5-1) was placed on the north end of the Holshey lot, west of the house. According to the current occupant, the extant house started out as a gas station operated by the Davies family (Gertrude Holshey, personal communication 1993). The building was converted into a house and enlarged by the Holsheys. Shovel Test Pit 5-1 contained two strata and was stopped upon identification of a utility trench and associated iron pipe 2 feet below ground surface (see Figure 36). Stratum A, a black silty sand, contained 3 pieces of ceramics (2 ironstone, 1 Albany slip stoneware) and 13 pieces of glass (7 miscellaneous bottle, 1 beverage, 5 not assigned). The TPQ for this layer was assigned because of the presence of 2 machine-made glass marbles (post-1920). Other small finds included 7 pieces of broad glass. Stratum B, a brown sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown sandy clay, contained ceramics (3 ironstone, 1 shell-edged blue whiteware) and glass (2 vial, 28 miscellaneous bottle, 15 not assigned). The TPQ was interpreted from a piece of bottle glass with a 1893 manufacture date. Small finds included 17 wire nails, 16 broad glass fragments, a cosmetic case, and a piece of curtain hardware. Three medium mammal bone fragments were also recovered.

Most of the center lot, now owned by William Davies, has been covered with approximately 4 to 5 feet of fill (Figure 37). The fill can be seen clearly from the south and west sides of the lot. The yard rises steeply along these sides. A transect of two shovel tests was excavated along the southern edge of the lot in an attempt to examine soils located beneath the fill.

Shovel Test Pit 6-1 contained a very compacted fill that was extremely difficult to excavate. The shovel test was stopped at 1.5 feet below ground surface for this reason. No undisturbed soils were encountered, and the 110 artifacts recovered in two strata had TPQ dates of 1934 (Stratum A) and 1880 (Stratum B). Stratum A contained 1 piece of redware, 1 piece of hard-paste porcelain, 2 pieces of ironstone, and 2 pieces of semiporcelain/ironstone. Glass artifacts numbered 45, with 20 miscellaneous bottle glass fragments, 20 unidentifiable fragments, and 1 glass tumbler. The TPQ date for this layer was derived from the manufacture date for one of the miscellaneous bottle glass fragments. Small finds included broad glass (n=14), plastic (n=4), and a bisque doll fragment (n=1). Faunal remains included one sheep bone fragment. Stratum B contained only one piece of plain whiteware ceramic. Fourteen pieces of glass were recovered (2 miscellaneous bottle, 12 not assigned). One of the bottle glass fragments supplied the TPQ date for this layer. The sample also yielded 8 fragments of broad glass and one pig bone fragment.

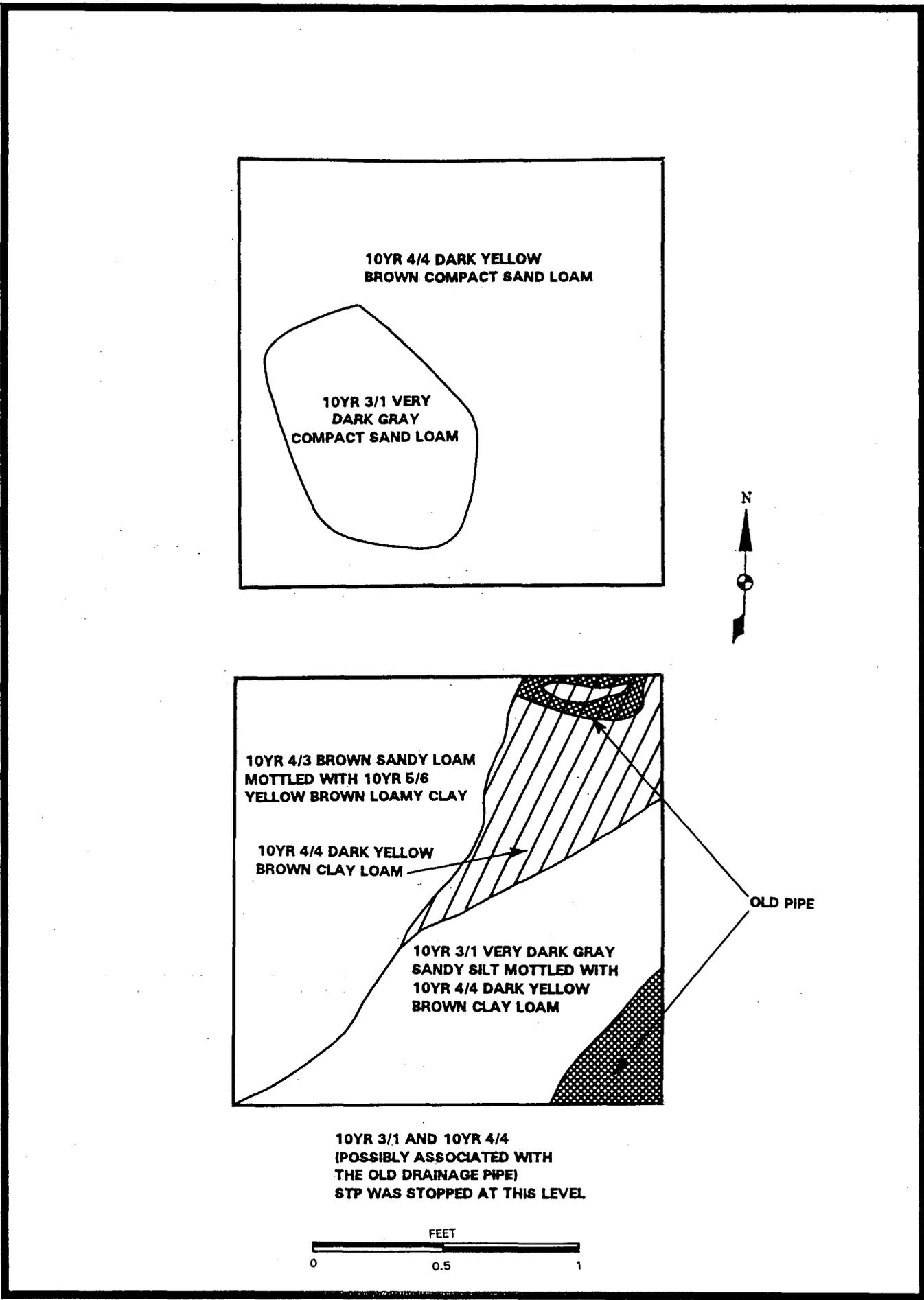


FIGURE 36: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Plan View of Shovel Test Pits 4-3 and 5-3

Shovel Test Pit 6-2 was stopped at 1.4 feet below ground surface because a dark stain with several large cobbles was uncovered in the southwest corner. Like the feature recovered in Shovel Test Pit 4-3, this feature may be a posthole related to a back lot fenceline (Figure 38). Stratum A of this unit (0.0 to 0.6 foot) was described as a dark grayish brown sandy silt and contained ceramics (2 ironstone, 4 whiteware, 1 unidentifiable earthenware), glass (9 miscellaneous bottle, 10 not assigned), broad glass (n=8), and one cow bone fragment. The TPQ for this layer was provided by both glass and ceramic manufacture dates. A glass finial was recorded among the artifacts (Plate 13). Stratum B of this test pit contained only 4 pieces of miscellaneous bottle glass, although one fragment supplied a TPQ date for the assemblage (1880).

A second transect was placed in the center of the backyard near a cinder block outbuilding in an attempt to locate an earlier outbuilding. Appearing on an 1871 map of the property, this structure may have been a dairy associated with the Shriver farming operation (LBA 1993a:49). Both shovel tests (7-1 and 7-2) failed to reach below the fill deposits, and concrete evidence of the outbuilding was not found. Shovel Test 7-1 was excavated to a depth of 2.3 feet and Shovel Test 7-2 reached 1.3 feet below surface.

Stratum A of Shovel Test 7-1 contained ceramics (4 ironstone), glass (n=10), a wire nail, and some broad glass (n=5). Stratum B of this test (0.7 to 1.3 feet) contained only brick fragments which were discarded in the field. Stratum C (1.3 to 2.5 feet) was devoid of cultural material.

Stratum A of Shovel Test 7-2 (0.0 to 1.0 foot) yielded one piece of unglazed redware, glass (n=8), two machine-cut nails, and one cow bone fragment. Stratum B included glass (n=7), a decorative hair comb fragment, and a small china button. This layer also contained a kaolin pipestem fragment (5/64" diameter).

In sum, the shovel testing program within the three lots that now comprise the Shriver Farmstead yielded a variety of domestic artifacts from both intact and apparently mixed contexts. Figure 39 shows the distribution of total artifacts recovered and cultural features identified within the three Shriver Farmstead lots. These artifacts included whitewares, stonewares, redwares, cut and wire nails, window glass, bottle glass, marbles, doll fragments, brick fragments, coal, and bone. Plates 9, 10, and 13 through 16 illustrate typical artifacts from these excavations. Plate 9 presents a collection of recreational items found on the site, while a sample of clothing and kitchen-related artifacts is shown in Plate 10. Plates 13 and 14 illustrate the range of table and bottle glass types found in the excavations. Plate 15 displays a sample of the ceramic types recovered, including domestic table- and teawares and storage vessels. A portion of the numerous faunal remains excavated are displayed in Plate 16, demonstrating the quality of artifact preservation within subsurface features at this site.

Because of the multiple stratigraphic contexts and extremely limited sample size of this assemblage, further analysis of the collection is not warranted at this time. Indeed, given the size of the property (less than 1/2 acre) and the 16 shovel test pits (each 1.6x1.6 feet), LBA's Phase I survey only sampled 0.24 percent of the site's total surface area. In general, temporally

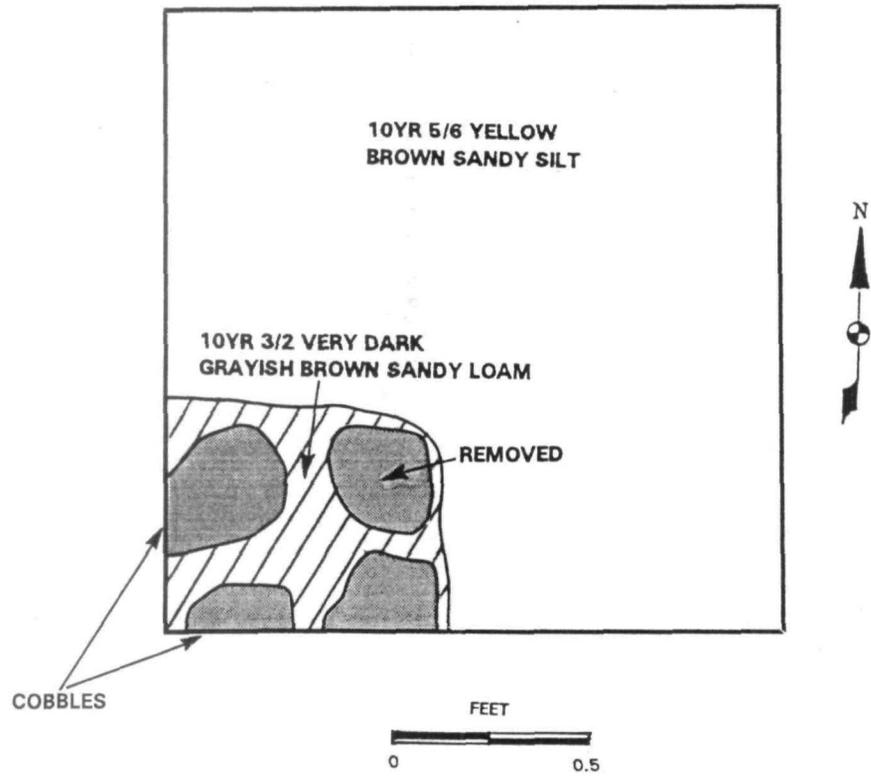


FIGURE 38: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Plan View of Shovel Test Pit 6-2

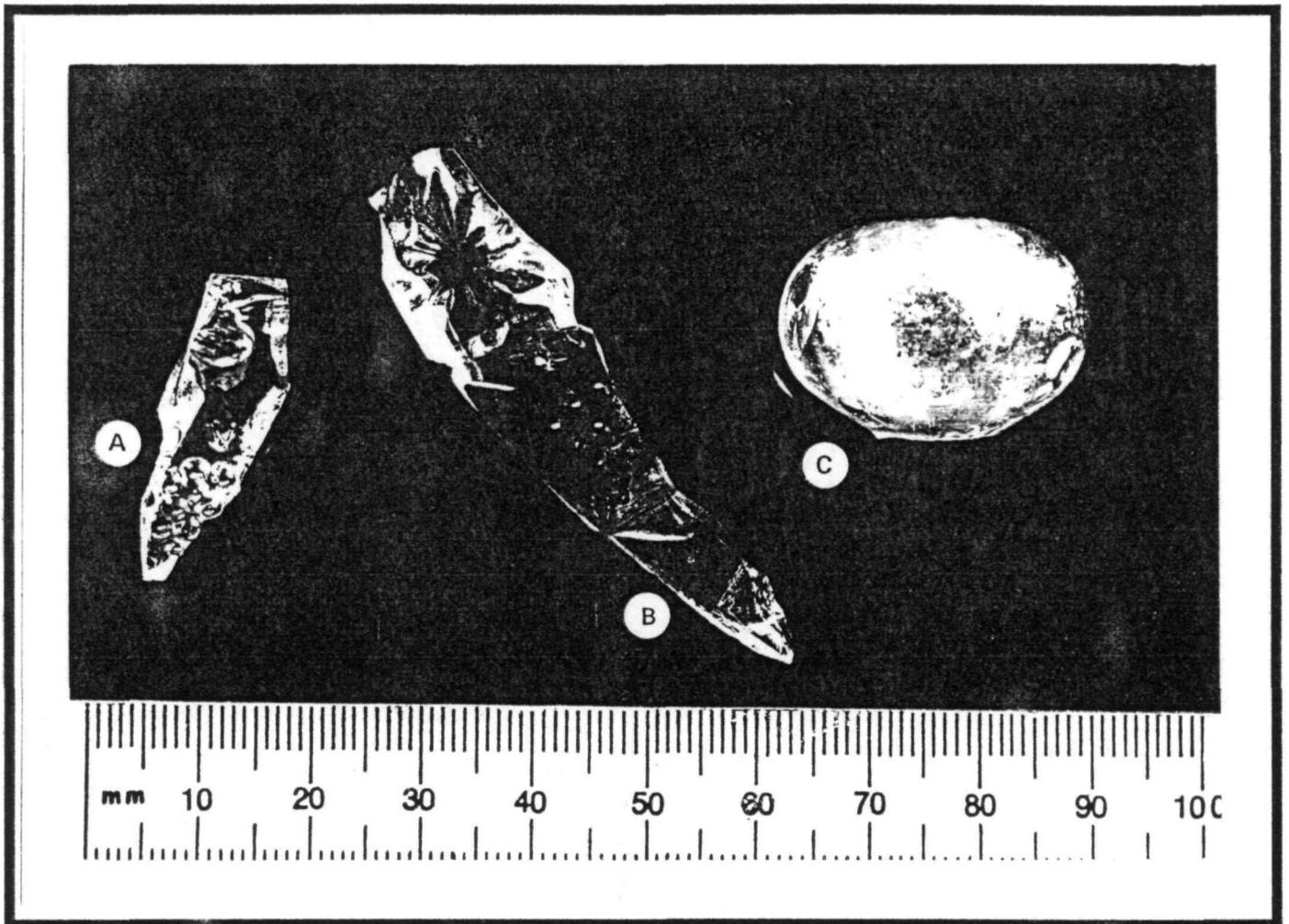


PLATE 13: Site 18AG207, Table Glass

- A Unidentified Press-molded Tableware of Orange-Amber (Carnival) Glass (Cat. #5)
- B Unidentified Press-molded Tableware of Clear Glass (Cat. #18)
- C Top of Clear Glass Finial (Cat. #25)

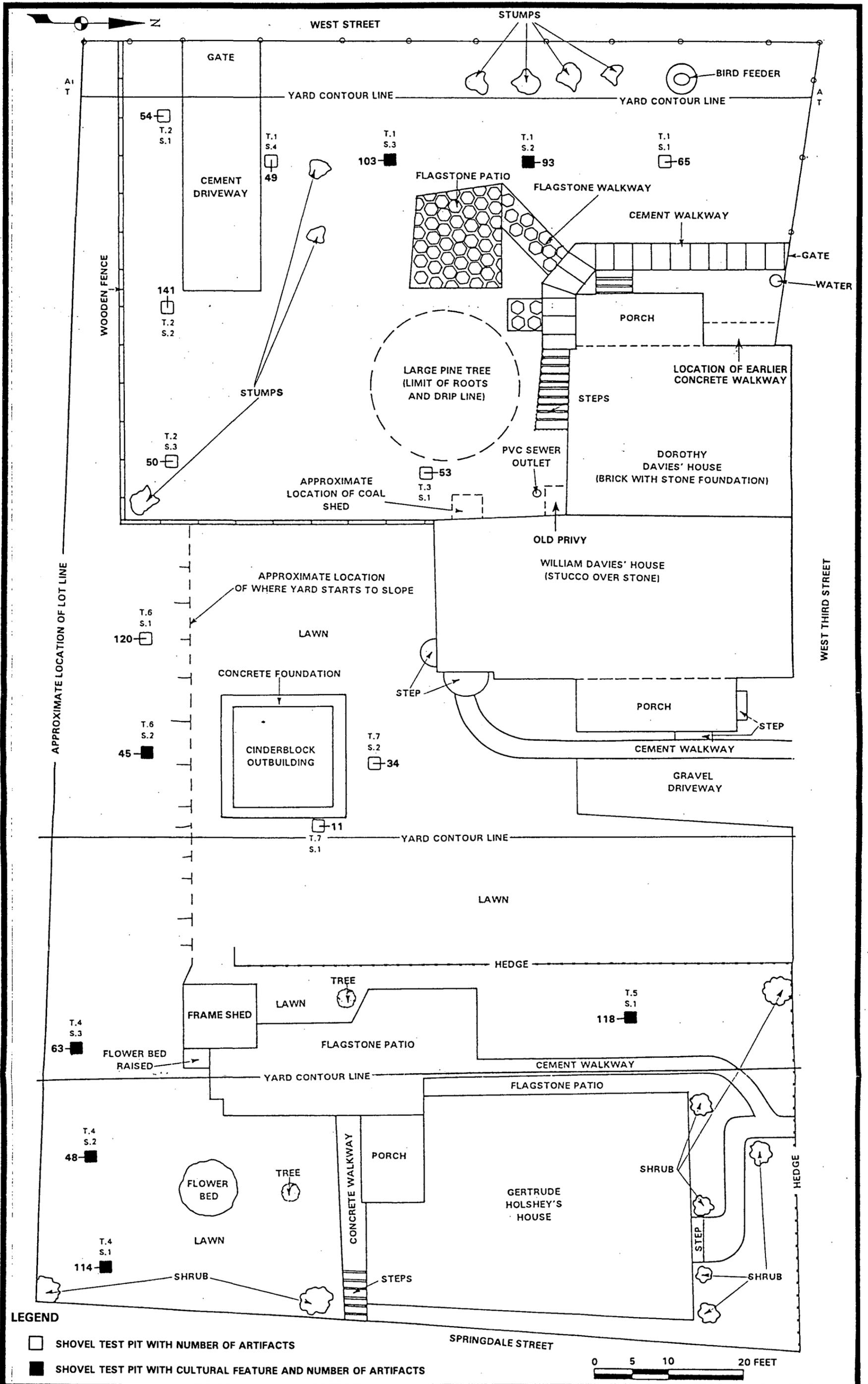


FIGURE 39: Locus 5: Shriver Farmstead (18AG207), Distribution of Artifacts and Cultural Features

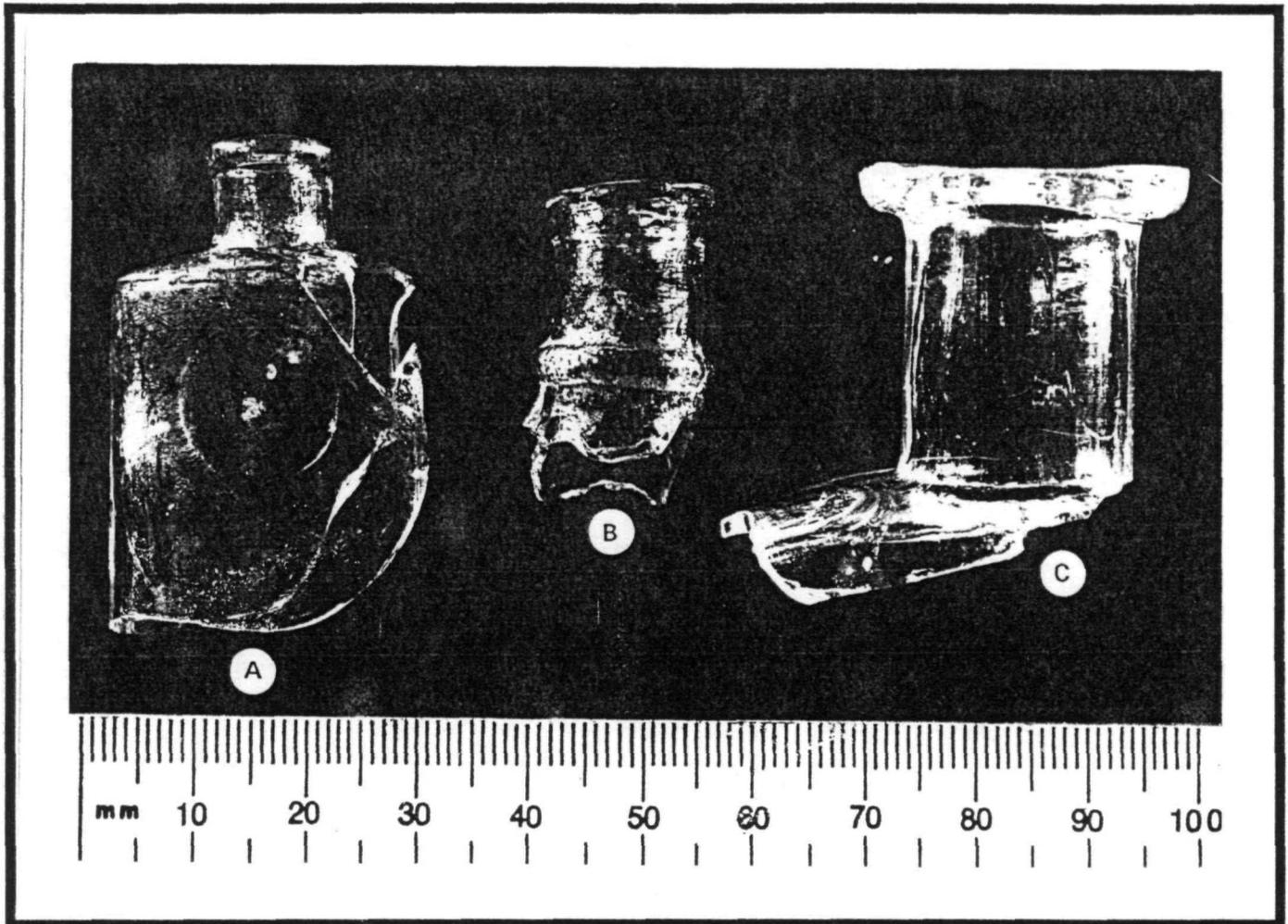


PLATE 14: Site 18AG207, Bottle Glass

- A Unidentified Machine-made Bottle of Clear Glass (Cat. #23)
- B Unidentified Contact-molded Bottle of Aquamarine Glass (Cat. #3)
- C Probable Contact-molded Pharmaceutical Bottle of Clear Glass (Cat. #30)

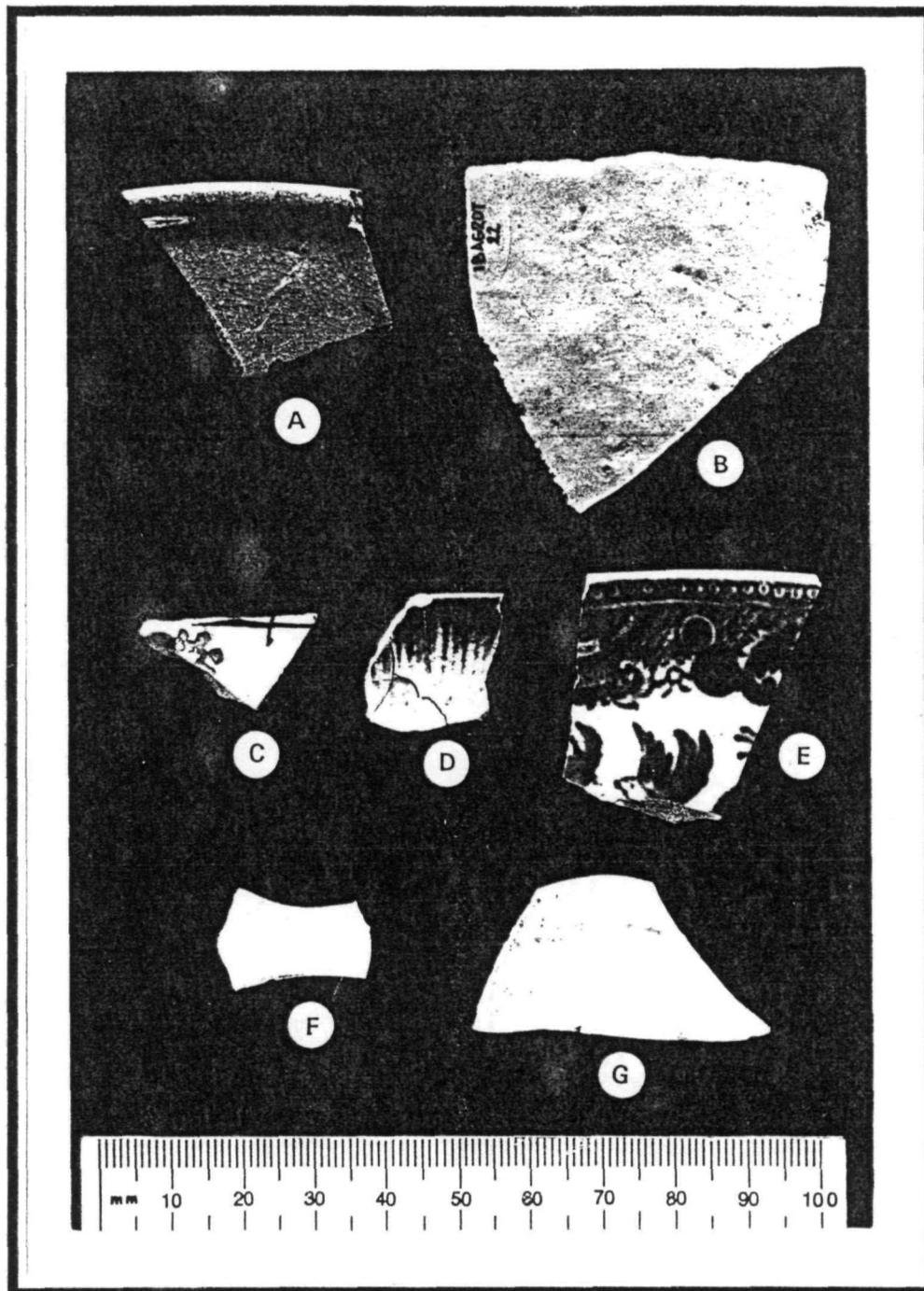


PLATE 15: Site 18AG207, Ceramic Sherds

- A Refined Redware Jar Rim, White Interior Slip (Cat. #3)
- B Body Sherd from a Large Stoneware Vessel with Bristol-type Slip on the Exterior and Albany-type Slip on the Interior (Cat. #22)
- C Whiteware Saucer Sherd, Stenciled and Painted Design (Cat. #3)
- D Whiteware Plate Rim with Blue Shell Edge (Cat. #25)
- E Ironstone Cup Rim with Blue Willow Print (Cat. #28)
- F Porcelain Cup Base, Fluted Body with Gilded Stripe (Cat. #3)
- G Ironstone Plate Rim, Bas-Relief Design of Scrolls and Tassels (Cat. #40)

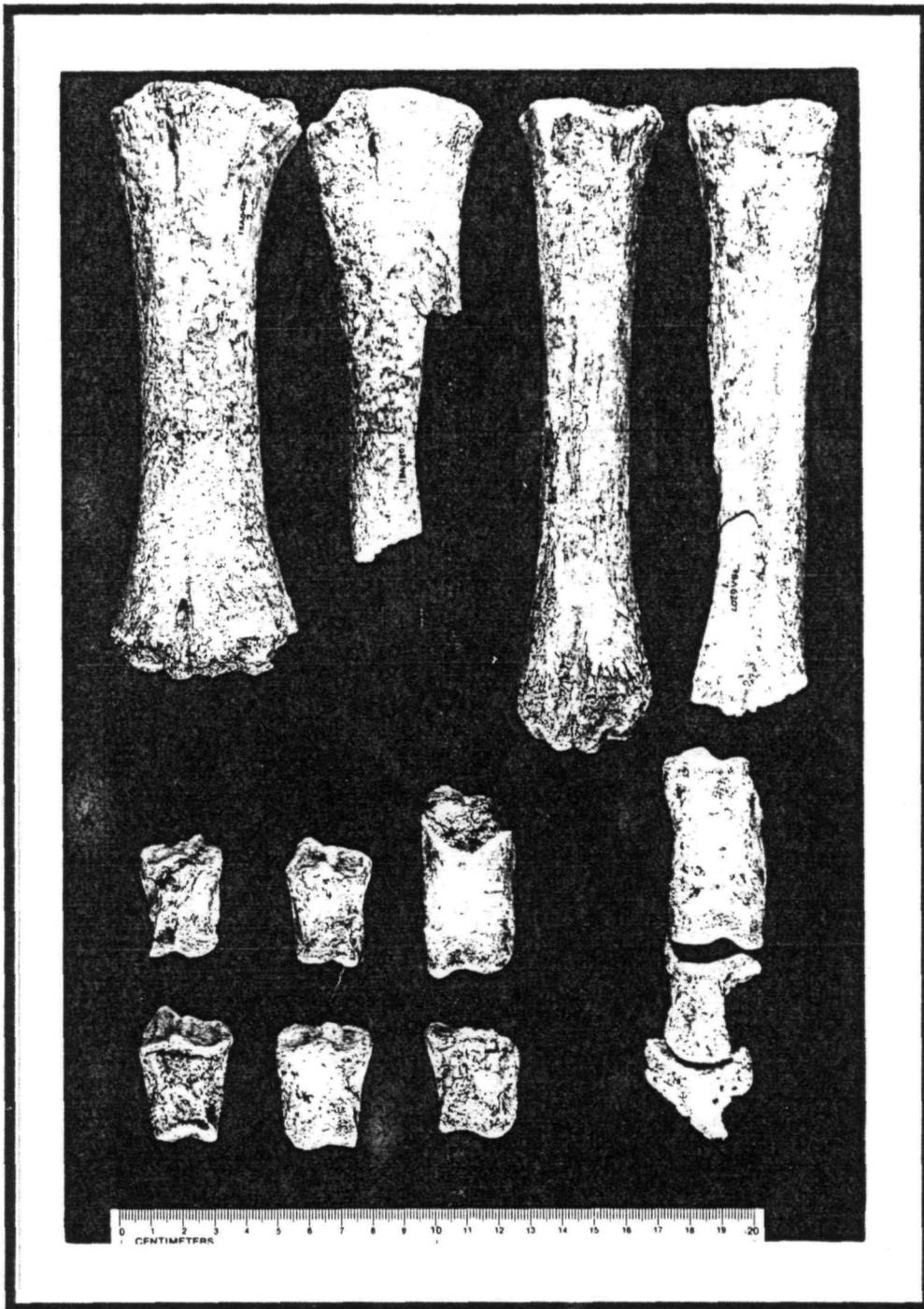


PLATE 16: Site 18AG207, Evidence of On-site Butchery Waste, Consisting of Cow Metacarpals, Metatarsals, and Phalanges (Cat. #7)

diagnostic artifacts date from the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The presence of nondiagnostic redwares (perhaps used in the suspected dairy operation), late eighteenth-century creamware (n=1), and early nineteenth-century whitewares suggests the potential for archeological evidence of the pre-canal domestic occupation of the farmstead. Moreover, the obvious evidence of domestic landfilling visible on the three lots suggests that additional cultural features may be present on the site.

Numerous strata in each of the lots contained apparently well-preserved faunal remains (see Plate 16). The cow and sheep bone fragments found in two shovel tests (1-1 and 1-3) in the front yard of the Dorothy Davies lot may indicate disposal of butchered livestock remains. Other strata within the test pits (n=15) yielded chicken and pig bones, in addition to more examples of cow and sheep remains. Although the temporal context of these bones appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the larger assemblage, from Shovel Test 1-3, Feature 1 (54 cow elements), does not have a clear functional or temporal association.

The northern end of the Shriver Farmstead lots appears to be the least disturbed, with intact soils containing both historic and prehistoric artifacts. The southern end of the lots contains deep fill deposits. These deposits may have helped seal any cultural resources, and additional intact features may be found beneath the filled layers. The William Davies lot appears to possess a high potential for intact cultural resources. The thick fill deposit placed across the southern half of the yard may have sealed or protected buried features, such as the circa 1871 outbuilding presently interpreted as a dairy. In addition, the Holshey lot contained intact soils found on the southern end of the parcel under a thick fill deposit. A possible posthole was also found along the rear lot line.

In summary, each of the three lots that make up the Henry Shriver Farmstead, 18AG207, contains the potential for meaningful archeological deposits dating from the historic period. As a result of this fieldwork, the Maryland Historical Trust concurred with the State Highway Administration that 18AG207 is eligible for listing of the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and has agreed that SHA can proceed directly to Phase III data recovery investigations if the site will be impacted by the proposed Canal Parkway Development project. Thus, the archeological component of the Shriver property is also a contributing element to the South Cumberland National Register Historic District.

Only five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Shriver Farmstead. Four were found in a possibly undisturbed context (Shovel Test Pit 1-2, Stratum B) and one was found in a disturbed context (Shovel Test Pit 2-2, Stratum D).

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

LBA has performed a Phase I intensive archeological survey of portions of the proposed Canal Parkway Development project area. Recommendations for further investigation of the proposed roadway development alternatives are presented in Table 3. This table incorporates the results of the previous background research (LBA 1993a) and the results of this Phase I survey.

Of the five test loci studied as part of this investigation, three parcels were found to contain no potentially significant cultural resources. Impacts from the development of State Route 51 have disturbed any archeological remains within the areas of proposed impact in the Wineow Street Neighborhood (Locus 1). No archeological resources were identified within the floodplain setting referred to as the Elizabeth Street parcels (Loci 3 and 4). No further archeological investigations are recommended for these three portions of the project area.

Phase I archeological testing was also conducted within the C&O Canal National Historical Park property adjacent to Ford Avenue (Locus 2). Although intact soil horizons were identified through geomorphological analysis in two trenches, no evidence of prehistoric occupation of this area was found. In the two other trenches excavated, previous development activities had disturbed any potential archeological remains. Excepting impacts to the extant prism of the C&O Canal, no further archeological investigation is recommended for this portion of the Ford Avenue parcels (Locus 2).

Two parcels within the area of potential effect, the Henry Shriver Farmstead (Locus 5) and the Z&M Motors portion of the Ford Avenue parcels (Locus 2), were found to contain both prehistoric and historic period archeological resources. The Shriver Farmstead, 18AG207, contains subsurface deposits representative of its nineteenth-century occupation and may contain intact prehistoric remains. Subsurface and buried cultural features were identified, including postholes, and possible evidence of butchering practices was located during the Phase I survey of the Shriver property.

The archeological remains at the Shriver Farmstead (18AG207) are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Information from these potential archeological assemblages may contribute to the understanding of two of the historic contexts defined by the Maryland Historical Trust: the Agricultural-Industrial Transition in Western Maryland, 1815-1870, and Industrial/Urban Dominance in Western Maryland, 1870-1930 (Maryland Historical Trust 1986, 1987). If 18AG207 is to be impacted by the proposed developments, further archeological investigation in the form of Phase II testing of this property is warranted.

A Phase II study of 18AG207 would comprise five parts, including:

- Additional background research on the property-specific history of the Shriver Farmstead, and general research on the historical character of its environs;

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
 PHASE I INTENSIVE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 CANAL PARKWAY DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Canal Parkway Alternative	Prehistoric Sensitivity	Historic Sensitivity	Sites Identified	Recommendations
I	None	None	None	None
II	Area E	HP 1 and 2	18AG208	Phase II 18AG208. Phase I portions of Area E not previously surveyed. Phase I HP 1 and 2 upon access.
III		HP 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	18AG207	Phase II 18AG207. No further work on HP 4 and 7. Phase I on HP 5 and 6 if clear of hazardous materials.
IV		HP 8 and 9		No further work
Study Parcel IV	Areas C and D			No further work
Study Parcel V	Areas A and B			Phase I on Area B. No further work on Area A
NPS Park Lands	Area E	HP 10 and 11		No further work within Canal Prism. Phase I of Canal Basins and HP 11.

Source: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1993a.

N.B. HP = Historic Properties previously identified in background research (LBA 1993a). Recommendations for further investigation are made only if the cultural resource will be impacted by development activities.

- A remote sensing study of the farmstead to identify possible subsurface features;
- Archeological fieldwork using shovel test pits and test units that would identify and evaluate significant archeological remains;
- Laboratory analysis and curation of the resulting artifact assemblage; and
- Production of a professional report that describes the methods and results of the Phase II investigation.

The purpose of the archeological fieldwork would be to identify the presence and characterize the extent of artifacts, features, and other cultural remains that have yield important information about the history or prehistory of the Cumberland area. Specifically, the testing strategy would:

- examine yard areas where potential subsurface features were identified by oral informants;
- obtain archeological information about the construction of the "Shriver Mansion";
- provide a sample of yard area deposits to illustrate refuse disposal practices and identify additional subsurface features and other activity areas;
- evaluate the information potential of the substantial fill that covers the southern portion of the three lots;
- locate, if possible, the remains of the unidentified circa 1871 outbuilding;
- study the sequence of fencelines along the southern lot border; and
- investigate potential remains that lie underneath twentieth-century additions to the Shriver house.

A proposed research design, work plan, and budget for a Phase II investigation of 18AG207 are presented in Appendix J.

The Maryland Historical Trust has concurred with the State Highway Administration that 18AG207 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and has agreed that SHA can proceed directly to Phase III data recovery investigations if the site will be impacted by the proposed Canal Parkway Development project.

The Z&M Motors portion of the Ford Avenue parcels contains deeply buried (approximately 6 feet below the present surface) remains and cultural features from both prehistoric and historic period land uses. This area was defined as Site 18AG208. A prehistoric hearth feature with a Late Woodland period date of 760 ± 100 years BP was identified in a mechanically excavated trench.

The presence of a buried topsoil/plowzone from the historic period and an apparently intact Late Woodland hearth feature at 18AG208 suggests that other prehistoric cultural features may exist within the project area along the west side of Ford Avenue. Prehistoric hearths and other similar subsurface cultural features can provide important information regarding the settlement and subsistence activities of Native American groups along the Potomac River. Information from these potential archeological assemblages may contribute to the understanding of the prehistoric settlement and subsistence historic contexts as defined by the Maryland Historical Trust (1986,

1987). Thus, LBA recommends that additional archeological investigations at Site 18AG208 in the form of Phase II testing be conducted if it is determined that the proposed undertaking will impact this site.

The purpose of the archeological fieldwork would be to identify and characterize the extent of artifacts, features, and other cultural remains found within the deeply buried soil profile that have the potential to yield important information about the prehistory of the Cumberland area. A Phase II investigation at 18AG208 would comprise five parts, including:

- Background research on Late Woodland settlement and subsistence practices in the Potomac River Valley;
- Controlled mechanical excavation of the fill material that overlies the site;
- Archeological excavation to identify and evaluate potentially significant archeological remains;
- Laboratory analysis and curation of the resulting artifact assemblage; and
- Production of a professional report that describes the methods and results of the Phase II investigation.

A proposed research design, work plan, and budget for a Phase II investigation of this property are presented in Appendix K.

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APPENDIX A

ARPA PERMIT



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242



Control # 001/MD/93
Permit # 93 NCRO/CHOH-002

08 JUL 1993

Dr. Kay Simpson
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1001 East Broad Street
Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Dr. Simpson:

Enclosed please find an Archeological Resources Protection Act permit for Phase I archeological investigations on lands administered by the National Park Service, C&O Canal National Historical Park, as part of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Cumberland Parkway project. The park contact is listed under item number 5 of the "Special Stipulations" continuation sheet. Your permit number is 93 NCRO-CHOH-002, effective July 9, 1993 through September 30, 1993. The person in direct charge of the field work should have a copy of the permit with them at all times and should be prepared to produce the permit if requested by National Park Service personnel. Please note and comply with all the special stipulations. Failure to comply will result in the revocation of your permit.

You may contact Dr. Stephen Potter, Regional Archeologist, at the above address or by telephone at (202) 619-7280, if you have any questions concerning your permit.

Sincerely,

Regional Director, National Capital Region

Enclosures (3)

Acting

Please use this number
when referring to this permit
No.: 93 NCRO/CHOH-002

DI Form 1927 (June 1988)
OMB No. 1024-0037
Approved through 6/30/91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
PROTECTION ACT PERMIT

To conduct work upon public and Indian lands owned, controlled or held in trust by the Department of the Interior under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95; 93 Stat. 721, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-II) and its regulations (43 CFR 7).

1. Permit issued to: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 2. Under application dated: June 30, 1993
3. Name, address and official status of person:
a. In general charge: Dr. Kay Simpson
Chief, Cultural Resources
Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc.
Richmond, VA
b. In actual direct charge: Dr. John Sprinkle,
Principal Investigator, and
Ms. Kimberly Kratzer, Field Supervisor
4. Activity authorized: Archeological excavations using a backhoe to excavate four trenches as part of Phase I archeological investigations.
5. On lands described as follows: On NPS lands on both sides of the Ford Avenue Bridge near Cumberland, Maryland, C & O Canal NHP.
- Control No.: 001/MD/93
6. For period: July 9, 1993 to September 30, 1993
7. University, museum or other scientific or educational institution in which the materials collected under this permit will be deposited for permanent preservation: (A copy of a current, valid curation agreement must be kept on file with the land managing agency(ies).) National Park Service, National Capital Region, Museum and Archeological Regional Storage facility (MARS), Lanham, Maryland.
8. Special conditions: This permit is subject to the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, its regulations (43 CFR 7) and special conditions (see reverse side). See the continuation sheet of Special Stipulations that is attached.
9. Preliminary report: Within approximately 6 weeks of the conclusion of field work, a preliminary report of work performed under this permit, illustrated with representative photographs and listing new and significant collected materials, should be furnished to: Dr. Stephen R. Potter, Regional Archeologist, NPS, NCR.

10. Signature and title of approving official:
Chrysantha J. Wather
Regional Director, NPS, NCR

11. Date:
7/8/93

Acting
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This information is being collected to report on the results of archeological studies conducted on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. This information will be used to ensure that the work was conducted in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements and any terms and conditions stipulated in the permit. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit. The public reporting burden for the preliminary and final reports is estimated to average one hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the reports. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20013 and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

8. (CONTINUED) special conditions are checked (X) as appropriate to this permit

- a. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and there is hereby reserved unto the landowners the right to use, lease or permit the use of said land or any part thereof for any purpose.
- b. Other institutions may be engaged in archeological research in the general area covered by this permit. In case there should be conflict with respect to a site not specifically designated in a permit, the parties concerned shall reach agreement between themselves as to which shall work the site.
- c. The Department of the Interior, including its bureaus and employees and the landowners and their grantees, shall be held blameless for any and all events, deeds or mishaps, regardless of whether or not they arise from operations under this permit.
- d. Such guidance and protection as is consistent with duties of the Department of the Interior official in charge of the area will be afforded the permit holder and his party.
- e. Transportation in Department of the Interior vehicles cannot be furnished, except in cases where no extra expense to the Department is involved.
- f. All costs shall be borne by the permittee.
- g. The exploration or excavation of any Indian grave or burial ground on Indian lands and reservations under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior is restricted solely to qualified archeologists. No grave or burial ground abandoned less than 200 years may be investigated without permission of the governing council of the Indians concerned, which supplemental authority must be promptly recorded with the superintendent or other official in charge of the designated area.
- h. All excavated areas shall be restored by filling in the excavations and otherwise leaving the area in as near to original condition as is practicable.
- i. The permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent the erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed, and to do all things necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent the scarring of the lands.
- j. Any findings of mined or processed precious metals or other treasure or treasure trove in the area covered by this permit are the exclusive property of the landowners, and shall not be disturbed or removed from the site without specific written permission from the Department of the Interior.
- k. Twelve
~~Two~~ copies of the final report, accompanied by a completed NTIS report documentation form (optional form 272), will be submitted to the Dr. Stephen R. Potter, Regional Archeologist, NPS, NCR
- l. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, clearance should be obtained from the official in charge of the area.
- m. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the National Park Service, clearance should be obtained from the superintendent in charge of the area.
- n. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, clearance should be obtained from the Office of the State Director and from the BLM District Officer in direct charge of the area concerned.
- o. Before undertaking any work on lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, clearance should be obtained from the Office of the Regional Director and from the Refuge Manager in charge at the appropriate Fish and Wildlife Refuge. Possession or use of firearms in such areas is prohibited.
- p. Before undertaking any work on Indian tribal lands or on individually owned trust or restricted Indian lands, clearance should be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs official having immediate jurisdiction over the property.
- q. Other special conditions continued on attached sheet(s).

ARPA Permit - Special Stipulations (cont.)
National Park Service
National Capital Region

1. All archeological remains recovered during the course of the archeological investigations done under the terms of this permit shall be processed and cataloged in accordance with the revised National Park Service (NPS) Museum Handbook on Accessioning and Cataloging Museum Objects. All artifacts will be cataloged using the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) and the Museum and Archeological Regional Storage facility (MARS) Data Entry System. Copies of the NPS ANCS worksheets and appropriate software will be provided by the Archeological Laboratory Director of the Regional Archeology Program (RAP) or her designee [(301) 344-3523]. Furthermore, diagnostic archeological remains will be properly conserved and all artifacts placed in archivally stable containers (interlocking seal-and-closure polyethylene bags, and acid-free boxes).
2. All artifacts, and archivally stable copies of field notes, data recording forms, maps, drawings, photographs, slides, and any other form of documentation resulting from the archeological investigations done under the terms of this permit are the property of the National Park Service (NPS), National Capital Region (NCR).
3. All archeological work will be coordinated through Dr. Stephen R. Potter, the Regional Archeologist, NCR (202) 619-7280.
4. The areas of archeological monitoring and/or units selected for archeological survey/excavation (transects, squares, etc.) will be mapped and redefinable in nature so that subsequent workers can accurately determine the areas that were monitored, surveyed, and/or excavated.
5. At least one week prior to beginning and ending the fieldwork, please notify CRM Specialist Susan Winter at (301) 739-4200.
6. Should any human remains be encountered, excavations will stop and both the Park Superintendent and the Regional Archeologist will be notified immediately. The Park Superintendent, or their representative, in consultation with the Regional Archeologist, shall determine the appropriate course of action, following the Department of the Interior's guidelines on human remains.
7. All excavations will be backfilled and the area returned to its prior appearance.
8. Three sets of the completed archeological site survey forms for all sites located on NPS lands shall be sent to the Regional Archeologist, NCR, with the transmittal of the approved, final report.
9. Permittee must include two completed copies of the NTIS form (copy enclosed) with the final report.

APPENDIX B

PEDOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY REPORTS

GEO-SCI CONSULTANTS, INC.

4410 VAN BUREN STREET, UNIVERSITY PARK, MARYLAND 20782

D. P. WAGNER
PRESIDENT

(301) 277-3731

PEDOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY OF
CANAL PARKWAY DEVELOPMENT SITES
LOCI 2 AND 3, PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D.
Pedologist

June 25, 1992

INTRODUCTION

Situated on the southwestern periphery of the town of Cumberland, the investigation areas occupy landscapes that have been subject to varying degrees of historic disturbance. Although not as completely altered as the more urbanized setting of central Cumberland, the landscape continuum encompassing the two study loci displays extensively modified surface contours reflecting filling and some grading activities. Hence, many natural soil strata and particularly original surface horizons are unlikely to be preserved fully intact. Nevertheless, the overall geomorphic character of the area terrain is still apparent, and any buried surface or subsoil remnants could still allow for some interpretation of the original environmental setting.

The study loci were investigated to gather the available evidence applicable in developing a general interpretation of paleogeography. Landscapes were evaluated for potential geomorphic processes that may have been active since the Pleistocene, and preserved portions of soil profiles were interpreted for evidence of relative soil ages, landscape stability, and environmental conditions. These assessments were directed toward the goal of evaluating the potentials for both prehistoric and historic utilizations of the loci landscapes.

Investigations were entirely of a field nature, and were conducted on June 4, and 10, 1992. Investigations entailed examinations of soil profiles exposed in backhoe trenches and

supported by observations of the loci landscapes as well as those of the associated terrain continua. Descriptions of the examined soil profiles are given at the end of this report.

SOIL AND GEOLOGIC RELATIONSHIPS

Cumberland is located in west-central Allegany County in a portion of Maryland's Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province dominated by grayish shales of Devonian age. These sedimentary rocks typically form rolling to steeply sloping upland landscapes supporting shallow, stony soils. The bases of steeper slopes are often rimmed by colluvial deposits derived from the gravity-reworking of unconsolidated materials originating from the slopes, such that soil composition of both the sloping uplands as well as the colluvial lobes and fans along their toes are similar. Generally occupying more level and stable landscape positions, and often dating to the beginning of the Holocene colluvial soils tend to be strongly developed. Conversely, the residual soils of steeper and less stable upland slopes tend to be less strongly developed.

Although steep upland slopes virtually form the banks of the Potomac River on the West Virginia side of the river, the much more subdued terrain on the Cumberland side is that of a river terrace. Occupying the inner side of a river meander, the loci are located near the edge of a broad alluvial landform sequence extending as much as 1.5 miles toward the center of Cumberland. Hence, in contrast to the shaly nature of both upland and

colluvial soils, the soils of the study area terrace are comprised mainly of fine-sandy, silty and gravelly alluvium.

RESULTS

Locus 2

As discussed above, Locus 2 occupies a terrace of the Potomac River. Although the original surface has been buried by fill, and the obviously highly disturbed site is presently a crushed stone parking lot, when interpreted in context with the surrounding terrain, the site landscape still retains some resemblance to an alluvial landform. Slopes north (landward) of the locus are gentle, and a steep plunge to a lower landscape south of the locus is suggestive of a scarp transition between two terrace levels. While such topography, albeit modified, is suggestive of a terrace, it is soil composition that confirms an alluvial origin for the locus deposits. Natural soil strata beneath the parking lot fill mantle consist of fine-sandy and silty materials over increasingly gravelly subsoil and substrata. Such a stratigraphic sequence is perhaps the most common of all river terrace formations.

The original terrace soil is relatively well preserved beneath the mantle of historic fill. Absent deep subsurface disturbances such as that of the apparent building foundation exposed in Trench B, the buried soil is mostly intact. Although the original surface horizon is now partially mixed with introduced historic deposits, loss of original soil material has

probably been minimal. Additionally, subsoil horizons at points removed from the building foundation are entirely intact.

The terrace soil examined in Trench B is well developed with strongly expressed argillic subsoil horizons (Bt). Such horizons, even when weakly expressed, require a time period of several thousand years to form, and the strongly developed argillic horizons of the locus soil are readily compatible with a weathering history extending to the Pleistocene. Minor sediment additions may have occasionally been added to the terrace during the Holocene, but the locus landscape should be considered a stable river terrace largely isolated from appreciable flood influences since the Pleistocene.

The original site setting was that of a high (about 20 feet above the river) terrace that was probably gently sloping to nearly level in most areas. This terrace presently approaches a breadth of nearly 1,000 feet in some places, and extending considerable distances in both upstream and downstream directions, appears to also include the Locus 3 location.

Much of the terrace may have suffered from impeded drainage. This is indicated both by the much poorer drainage of the Locus 3 location as well as by evidence of drainage restrictions in the subsoil of the Locus 2 Trench B soil. Mottling patterns in this soil indicate that the soil was originally only moderately well drained. Although this degree of drainage would not normally have been restrictive for aboriginal occupation, portions of the

terrace more landward of Locus 2 probably were too poorly drained for habitation.

The more favorable drainage of the Locus 2 location relative to other portions of the terrace may be attributable to an edge effect. As suggested by the steeply plunging slope south of the locus and supported by the lower elevation of the original soil exposed in Trench A (5 feet lower than Trench B) located closer to this slope than Trench B, the locus may have been situated near a scarp-like terrace edge. Soils along such edges are typically much more favorably drained than otherwise similar soils in more interior positions. The location of Locus 2 therefore appears to have been along the shoulder of a high terrace overlooking a lower (about 10 feet) terrace or floodplain intervening between the locus and the river.

Locus 3

Lying at a level of about 20 feet above the river, Locus 3 apparently occupies the same river terrace as Locus 2. This correspondence is also supported by the degree of soil development observed in the trenches excavated in Locus 3. As typified by the soil described in Trench A, the soils of Locus 3 contain very strongly developed argillic horizons indicating a weathering history extending well into the Pleistocene. Indeed, the soils of Locus 3 are considerably more strongly developed than those of Locus 2; but this is more likely to be due to parent material differences rather than to age or landform

differences. Whereas the parent materials for the Locus 2 soil are largely sandy and gravelly, those of Locus 3 have much higher contents of clay and silt.

Several other differences distinguish the soils of the two loci. First, the landscape of Locus 3 has been only minimally affected by historic activities. Unlike the deep filling of the Locus 2 landscape, the Locus 3 landscape is essentially unmodified, with artificial alterations limited to incorporations of minor amounts of historic debris into original surface horizons. A thin layer of ash and cinder-laden fill was described in Trench A, but this layer was not present in Trenches B or C.

The Locus 3 soils do, however, appear to contain a post Pleistocene surface mantle. Horizons comprising the upper 2 feet of the Locus 3 soils appear to be developed in silty Holocene deposits. Subsoil development in this upper veneer has not quite achieved that of an argillic horizon, but is sufficiently strong to indicate a prehistoric age perhaps spanning the last quarter of the Holocene. Beneath this late Holocene silty mantle is possibly a buried surface horizon (Ab) for the much older Pleistocene terrace soil. Burial of the terrace soil may have resulted from river flooding, but the absence of such deposits in the Locus 2 area argues against this. More likely, the deposits represent local slope wash derived from the higher landscape about 200 feet landward of the locus.

The most archeologically significant difference between the two loci is in degree of soil drainage. Unlike the moderately well drained soil of Locus 2 which would have been inhabitable throughout the year, the soils of Locus 3 are somewhat poorly to poorly drained. Soils with such drainage restrictions are at best inhabitable for only the driest summer and fall months, and were generally not chosen as occupation sites by aboriginal populations. There is no reason to suspect that the Holocene environmental setting of the locus was appreciably different from its present swampy condition.

The differences in soil drainage between the two loci are related to differences in landscape position. Whereas Loci 2 is situated on the shoulder of a terrace scarp, Locus 3 is well removed from any such edge. In fact, Locus 3 is situated to receive appreciable water runoff from a nearby higher landscape, and this swampy setting may well represent some of the most poorly drained conditions on the extensive Pleistocene terrace.

SUMMARY

The two investigation loci occupy the same terrace of the Potomac River. Lying at a level of about 20 feet above the river, this extensive terrace is of Pleistocene age. Although the degree of subsoil development varies between the two loci primarily as a function of parent material differences, soil weathering is sufficiently advanced at both locations to indicate a Pleistocene age. A veneer of probable late Holocene

wash sediments mantles Locus 3, and a thick layer of historic fill buries the otherwise largely intact terrace soil at Locus 2.

Variations in soil drainage represent the most important environmental differences between the two loci with respect to archeological potential. Located on the edge of a terrace scarp above an adjacent lower landscape, Locus 2 contains soil suitably drained to have supported year-round aboriginal occupation. Conversely, Locus 3 is well removed from such a scarp and is even situated to receive runoff from an adjacent higher landscape. The resulting conditions of poor drainage would have rendered the swampy Locus 3 location unsuitable for human occupation for most of the year.

SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTION

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATION

CONSISTENCE	DRAINAGE
L loose	VERY POOR gleyed below thick dark surface
VFR very friable	POOR gleyed below surface
FR friable	SOMEWHAT POOR mottled 8 to 18 inches below surface
FI firm	MODERATELY WELL mottled 18 to 36 inches below surface
VFI very firm	WELL not mottled above 36 inches below surface
EFI extremely firm	EXCESSIVELY WELL same as well drained with textures of loamy sand or coarser throughout profile

MOTTLING

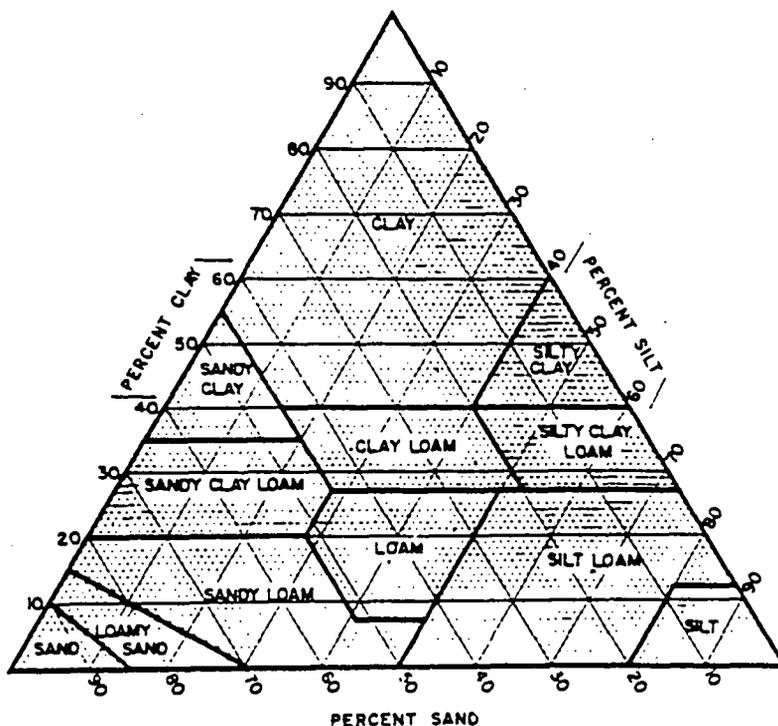
Abundance	Size	Contrast
F few = less than 2% of area	1 fine = less than 5 mm	F faint
C common = 2-20% of area	2 medium = 5-15 mm	D distinct
M many = over 20% of area	3 large = over 15 mm	P prominent

example: C2D = common medium distinct mottles

TEXTURE

- S Sand
- LS Loamy sand
- SL Sandy loam
- L Loam
- SIL Silt loam
- SI Silt
- SICL Silty clay loam
- CL Clay loam
- SCL Sandy clay loam
- SC Sandy clay
- C Clay
- SIC Silty clay

- F Fine
- CO Coarse
- VCO Very coarse
- G Gravelly



SOIL DESCRIPTION

Client BERGER Job No. 93693 Described By DPW Date 6/4/93

Observation No. <u>B</u>	Type <u>TRENCH</u>	Location <u>CUMBERLAND, LOCUS 2</u>
Map Symbol	Classification	Series
Landscape Position <u>TERRACE</u>	Parent Material <u>ALLUVIUM (POINT BAR GRAVELS)</u>	
Slope	Relief <u>226' ABOVE RIVER</u>	Drainage <u>MODERATELY WELL</u>
Vegetation		

Horizon	Depth FT	Boundary	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling	Consistence	Rx.	Other Features
A/C	0-5.9	MAINLY	EARTH	FILL WITH	CRUSHED STONE,	SOME COBBLES,			REDEPOSITED SUBSOIL
A _p	5.9-6.7	AS	L-SIL	1MGR	10YR3/2		FR		FEW GRAVELS
BE	6.7-7.1	CS	L-SIL	1MSBK	10YR-7.5YR4/3 10YR3/3		FR		FEW GRAVELS
B _x	7.1-7.6	CS	L	2MSBK + 2MPL	10YR4/6 7.5YR4/6		FR		PATCHY CLAY FILMS
2B _{x1}	7.6-8.2	GS	GSC L	1-2MSBK	7.5YR4/6 10YR4/4	C2D	10YR5/3	FR	DISCONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS
2B _{t2}	8.2-9.0	CS	VGSC L	1MSBK	7.5YR4/4	C2D	7.5YR5/2	FR	CLAY FILMS ON MOST GRAVELS
2B _{t3}	9.0-9.8+		HEAVY GFSL	2COMP → 2M PL	7.5YR4/4	C3D	7.5YR5/2	FR	ALSO COBBLES MOTTLING MAINLY ON FACES DISCONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS

Additional Notes A_p HORIZON OVER-THICKENED AND PROBABLY MIXED HISTORIC DEPOSITS WITH ORIGINAL SURFACE

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Client BERGER Job No. 93693 Described By DW Date 6/10/93

Observation No. <u>A</u>	Type <u>TRENCH</u>	Location <u>CUMBERLAND, LOCUS 3</u>
Map Symbol	Classification	Series
Landscape Position <u>TERRACE</u>	Parent Material <u>ALLUVIUM (BACKSWAMP)</u>	
Slope	Relief <u>~ 20' ABOVE RIVER</u>	Drainage <u>SOMEWHAT POOR - POOR</u>
Vegetation		Water Table

Horizon	Depth FT	Boundary	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling		Consistence	Rx.	Other Features
A1	0-.9	AW	SIL	1MGR	10YR 2/1			VFR		SOME ASH AND CINDERS
A2	.9-1.5	AS	SIL-L	1COSBK	7.5YR 4/3	CFD	7.5YR 4/6	FR		GRADED OR PLOWED TO INCORPORATE SUBSOIL
Bw1	1.5-2.2	CS	SIL-L	1COPR → 2F+MSBK	7.5YR 4/6	M2D	10YR 5/3	FR		
Bw2	2.2-3.0	CS	SIL-L	2COPR → 2M+FSBK	10YR 4/6	M2D C2D	2.5Y 5/3 10YR 6/2	FR		THIS HORIZON ACHIEVES WEAK ARGILLIC IN OTHER TRENCH
2Ab	3.0-3.3	CS	L-SIL	1COPR → 2F+MSBK	10YR 5/3 10YR 4/3	M2D	10YR 4/6	FR		PATCHY CLAY FILMS IN LOWER PART ABUNDANT Mn CONCRETIONS UP TO 5mm
2Bx1	3.3-4.3	GS	HEAVY L-SIL	2COPR → 2M+FSBK	10YR 4/6	M2+3D	2.5Y 5/3 10YR 5/2	FR		NEARLY CONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS Mn CONCRETIONS UP TO 7mm
2Bx2	4.3-5.1	CS	CL-C	2COPR → 2MSBK	7.5YR 4/6	M3P	10YR 5/2	F1		THICK CONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS
2Bx3	5.1-5.9	CS	C	2COPR → 2MSBK	5YR 4/6	M3P	7.5YR 6/2	F1		THICK CONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS
3Bc	5.9-6.8+		GSCL-SL	1COPR → 1MSBK	7.5YR 3/4	M2D C3P	5YR 4/3 2.5Y 5/2	FR		NEARLY CONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS

Additional Notes Mn ABUNDANT IN ALL HORIZONS BELOW BW2; 2Ab IS A MARGINAL SURFACE HORIZON BUT A CLEAR STRATIGRAPHIC BREAK

GEO-SCI CONSULTANTS, INC

GEO-SCI CONSULTANTS, INC.

4410 VAN BUREN STREET, UNIVERSITY PARK, MARYLAND 20782

D. P. WAGNER
PRESIDENT

(301) 277-3731

August 20, 1993

Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1819 H. St., NW, Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear John:

This letter discusses the results of my second site visit to Locus 2 of the Canal Parkway Development project in Cumberland, Maryland. The investigation was conducted on July 29, 1993 as a continuation of the previous study made on June 4, 1993.

In the earlier study an area of intact soil associated with a Pleistocene river terrace was identified in an area landward of the C & O Canal. Based on slope trends and drainage patterns observed in this first study, the speculation was offered that the Locus 2 location was near the transition between two terrace levels, with Trenches A and B located near the edge of the upper terrace. Trenches C through F of this study, situated along both sides of the canal and closer to the Potomac River than Trenches A and B, were considered to have some potential for intercepting a lower and therefore younger landform than that of Trenches A and B.

Each of the trenches excavated in this study revealed soil profiles altered by varying degrees of historic disturbance. The soils of Trenches C and F were found to be almost totally destroyed by historic grading and filling efforts related to construction of the C & O Canal and the Ford Avenue bridge over the canal. No intact natural horizons could be confirmed in Trench F, and only partial preservation of lower subsoil horizons could be identified for the original soil of Trench C. Based on similarities between the partially preserved subsoil horizons of Trench C and the intact horizons of Trench B, as well as elevational reconstructions assuming a solum thickness of about 4 feet for the original soil at the Trench C location, it is likely that Trench C is situated on the same Pleistocene terrace occupied by Trenches A and B. This would also possibly be the case for Trench F.

The original soils of Trenches D and E were found to be mainly intact, however, historic mantles of fill and recent alluvium ranging from about 3.5 to nearly 5 feet in thickness buried the soils at both locations. Due to water filling of Trench E, only

Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
August 20, 1993
page 2

the soil profile of Trench D was described in detail. Fortunately, a sufficient exposure of the Trench E profile was observable above the water to demonstrate a close resemblance to the profile of Trench D.

Buried beneath 4.8 feet of historic flood deposits and possibly a thin surficial fill layer, the original soil of Trench D apparently occupied a somewhat swampy, terrace landscape. Soil profile formation is well advanced, and the presence of a moderately developed argillic subsoil horizon indicates a mainly stable landscape condition compatible with a terrace rather than an active floodplain. The degree of development exhibited by the argillic horizon suggests that the terrace has existed since at least the middle and perhaps early Holocene. Unfortunately, despite the considerable age of this Holocene terrace, soil morphological properties indicate that the soil suffered from impeded drainage. Possibly usable on a seasonal basis, this nearly swampy terrace was likely to have been avoided as an aboriginal occupation site.

The Holocene terrace containing Trenches D and E is not only younger than the Pleistocene terrace of Trenches A and B, it is also lower in elevation. An examination of the site topographic map indicates that the existing land surface in the area of Trench D is about 20 feet above the Potomac River. Subtracting the upper 5-foot mantle of historic fill and alluvium places the original terrace surface at a level of about 15 feet above the river, which would have been about 5 feet below that of the higher Pleistocene terrace.

The differences in elevation and soil age between the soils of Trenches B and D confirm the speculation of the earlier study that the Locus 2 location is indeed associated with a transitional setting between two terraces. The roughly 5-foot elevational difference between the two terraces is less than the amount speculated in the original study, however, this height difference over so short a distance would still have yielded a distinct dichotomy in the original landscape continuum. Sufficiently well drained to support human occupation on a year-round basis, the terrace edge location of Trench B would have been a vantage position overlooking the nearly wetland environment of the lower Holocene terrace.

The terrace transition may also have facilitated some efforts in the building of the C & O Canal. The canal route appears to be approximately along the demarcation between the two terraces, and the abrupt elevation drop may have been exploited in partially forming the landward bank of the canal. It is even possible that where the two terraces adjoined, a backwater slough or flood chute may have existed. Such a feature commonly intervenes

Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
August 20, 1993
page 3

between two terrace levels, and at this location would have allowed the canal builders to exploit an already existing canal-like natural feature.

In summary, the findings of this study are consistent with those of the previous investigation, and confirm that the Locus 2 location overlaps two separate terrace levels. Of these, only the higher Pleistocene terrace landward of the C & O Canal offered suitable conditions for human occupation. The lower-lying Holocene terrace situated mainly on the river side of the canal would have been too poorly drained to support human occupation on anything more than a short-term, seasonal basis. Given the close proximity to the more favorably drained upper terrace, selection of the lower terrace as an occupation site would seem even less likely.

Should you have any questions concerning my observations or conclusions, I would be happy to discuss them with you.

Sincerely,



Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D.
Pedologist

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATION

CONSISTENCE	DRAINAGE
L loose	VERY POOR gleyed below thick dark surface
VFR very friable	POOR gleyed below surface
FR friable	SOMEWHAT POOR mottled 8 to 18 inches below surface
FI firm	MODERATELY WELL mottled 18 to 36 inches below surface
VFI very firm	WELL not mottled above 36 inches below surface
EFI extremely firm	EXCESSIVELY WELL same as well drained with textures of loamy sand or coarser throughout profile

MOTTLING

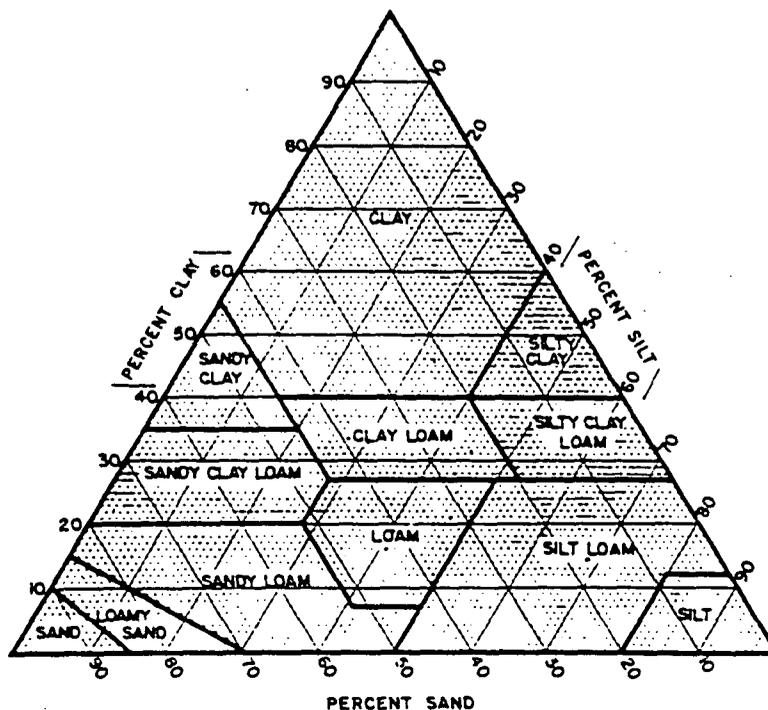
Abundance	Size	Contrast
F few = less than 2% of area	1 fine = less than 5 mm	F faint
C common = 2-20% of area	2 medium = 5-15 mm	D distinct
M many = over 20% of area	3 large = over 15 mm	P prominent

example: C2D = common medium distinct mottles

TEXTURE

- S Sand
- LS Loamy sand
- SL Sandy loam
- L Loam
- SIL Silt loam
- SI Silt
- SICL Silty clay loam
- CL Clay loam
- SCL Sandy clay loam
- SC Sandy clay
- C Clay
- SIC Silty clay

- F Fine
- CO Coarse
- VCO Very coarse
- G Gravelly



SOIL DESCRIPTION

Client BERGER Job No. 93701 Described By DPW Date 7/29/93

Observation No. <u>D</u>	Type <u>TRENCH</u>	Location <u>LOCUS-2</u>
Map Symbol	Classification	Series
Landscape Position <u>TERRACE</u>	Parent Material <u>ALLUVIUM</u>	
Slope	Relief <u>~20' ABOVE RIVER</u>	Drainage <u>ORIGINAL SOIL SOMEWHAT POOR</u>
Water Table <u>~ 8.7'</u>		
Vegetation		

Horizon	Depth FT	Boundary	Texture	Structure	Color	Mottling		Consistence	Rx.	Other Features
A	0-0.7	CS	SIL	2MGR	10YR3/1			VFR		} HISTORIC 10YR 4/4 ALSO COMPACTED IN PLACES
C1	0.7-1.2	CS	VFSL	2FPL	7.5YR4/3			VFR		
C2	1.2-2.2	CS	FSL-L	1MPL	7.5YR3/4			FR		
Ab	2.2-2.5	CS	SIL	OM	10YR3/3	C1D	7.5YR4/4	FR		
C	2.5-4.8	AW	SIL	1FSBK	7.5YR4/3			FR		
2Ab	4.8-5.2	CS	SIL	1CUSBK	10YR3/3			FR-VFR		
2BE	5.2-6.3	CS	SIL-L	2MSBK	10YR5/6	M2D	10YR5/3	FR		
3B*	6.3-7.4	CS	HEAVY SL	2MSBK	7.5YR4/4 7.5YR4/3	M2D	7.5YR5/2	FR		DISCONTINUOUS CLAY FILMS FEW Mn STAINS
3BC	7.4-8.8	CW	SL	1CUSBK	7.5YR3/3			FR		30% SCL 10YR5/6, C2D 25YR4/2 Mn STAINS COMMON
4C	8.8-9.0+		GSL	OM	7.5YR3/3			VFR		

Additional Notes

GEO-SCI CONSULTANTS, INC.

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PRESIDENT

(301) 277-3731

September 16, 1993

Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1819 H. St., NW, Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear John:

As per your request I have reviewed my notes and reports on soil profiles examined in the Canal Parkway Development project. Specifically, this review was directed toward addressing the potential for aboriginal artifacts on poorly drained terrace surfaces at Loci 2, 3 and 4.

Loci 3 and 4 occupy the same Pleistocene terrace. The soils of this terrace have been only slightly modified by historic filling or disturbance, and as examined in three trenches were all found to be very similar to the described profile of Trench A. The soil is strongly developed and contains a major lithologic break at the depth 3 feet, which is most likely related to Holocene accumulations of wash and possibly some flood deposition above the much older Pleistocene soil. Despite this appealing stratigraphy, I would consider the potential for recovering intact aboriginal artifacts from any level in this soil to be very low. The reason for this is simply that the soil is too poorly drained for human occupation. At the time of the field investigation in June the area supported pockets of surface ponding, and this wetland condition is well supported by the observed soil morphology. In my experience it is extremely rare to find aboriginal artifacts in soils as poorly drained as those of Loci 3 and 4.

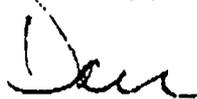
For the same reason as above, the Holocene terrace soils of Locus 2 would also have a very low potential for containing intact aboriginal artifacts. Although these soils are buried beneath as much as 5 feet of historic alluvium and fill, as observed in Trenches D and E, they are relatively well preserved. Unfortunately, soil morphological properties (as well as the water filling of Trench E) indicate that the original terrace was almost as swampy as the Pleistocene terrace of Loci 3 and 4.

Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
September 16, 1993
Page 2

The soils of the Locus 2 Holocene terrace would be classified in USDA, SCS terminology as somewhat poorly drained. Of the many hundreds of soil profiles that I have examined in nearly 100 archeological projects, in only two instances do I recall ever encountering aboriginal artifacts associated with soils as poorly drained as that of Trench D. In both cases the poorly drained sites were immediately adjacent to well drained landscapes with prolonged histories of heavy aboriginal occupation. Such a condition does not appear to exist in the Locus 2 area.

I hope this review will be of some assistance in further interpretations of your archeological data. I will, of course, be happy to respond to any additional questions you may have.

Sincerely,



Daniel P. Wagner, Ph.D.
Pedologist

APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST PIT SOILS DESCRIPTIONS

SHOVEL TEST PIT SOILS DESCRIPTIONS
The Shriver Farmstead, 18AG207

Shovel Test Pit 1-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-1.2'	10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam with lots of coal, slag and pebbles.
B	1.2-1.7	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 2/2 clay loam.
C	BOE	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam.

Shovel Test Pit 1-2:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-1.0'	10YR 2/1 black silty sand with moderate amount of coal and gravel.
B	1.0-1.8	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown poorly sorted fill predominately sandy silt with red clay pockets and moderate amounts of gravel.
C	BOE	7.5YR 4/4 strong brown silty fine sand with two 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt features intruding the subsoil.

Shovel Test Pit 1-3:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-1.1'	10YR 3/1 very dark gray loamy silt.
B	1.1-1.8	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown slightly silty sand.
F-1	1.8-2.1	Cow mandible found within 10YR 6/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 2/6 very dark brown silty clay.
C	BOE	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam

Shovel Test Pit 1-4:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.7'	2.5YR 5/1 black loam.
B	0.7-1.0	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam.
C	1.0-1.8	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand. No cultural material.
D	1.8-2.2	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty sand with gravel and cobbles.

Shovel Test Pit 2-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.75'	10YR 2/1 black silt loam with pebbles and lots of slag and charcoal.
A/B	0.75-1.1	10YR 2/1 black silt loam mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt loam (transition).
B	1.1-2.1	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam. No cultural material.
C	2.1-2.3	10YR 7/6 yellow clay loam with cobbles. No cultural material.

Shovel Test Pit 2-2:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.8'	10YR 2/1 black silty sand with moderate gravel.
B	0.8-1.4	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty sand with some gravel.
C	1.4-2.3	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown compact sandy loam transitioning to clay loam with some gravel.
D	2.3-2.8	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown compact sandy silt with high concentration of gravel and cobbles. Bucket auger revealed that this stratum continues to a depth of 3.3'.

Shovel Test Pit 2-3:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-1.2'	10YR 2/1 black silty sand.
B	1.2-1.9	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty sand.
C	1.9-2.5	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam. No cultural material. Stratum continues to a depth of 2.8'. Bucket auger revealed a 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay to a depth of 3.1'.

Shovel Test Pit 3-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.9'	2.5YR 5/1 black loam.
A/B	0.9-1.2	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam.
B	1.2-1.8	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay. Appears disturbed although no cultural material was recovered.

Shovel Test Pit 4-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.6'	10YR 5/2 grayish brown fine silt loam with brick fragments.
B	0.6-1.0	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt with coal fragments.
C	1.0-1.3	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy silt overlaying a thin layer of cobbles.
D	1.3-1.9	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay loam.
E	1.9-2.3	10YR 5/2 grayish brown fine silt loam with numerous brick fragments. A possible buried topsoil.
F	2.3-3.0	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam. No cultural material.
G	3.0-3.2	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay. No cultural material.
H	3.2-3.3	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay. No cultural material.

Shovel Test Pit 4-2:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.8'	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam.
B	0.8-1.5	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 4/2 silt loam.
C	1.5-1.9	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam.
D	1.9-2.7	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam.

Shovel Test Pit 4-3:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.6'	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand.
B	0.6-0.9	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mixed with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown compact sandy loam. Excavation stopped at this level, which contained an oval feature described as 10YR 3/1 very dark gray compact sandy loam within the surrounding soil matrix.

Shovel Test Pit 5-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.8'	10YR 2/1 black silty sand.
B	0.8-2.0	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay. Excavation stopped upon encountering a drain pipe.

Shovel Test Pit 6-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.7'	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt.
B	0.7-1.5	10YR 4/3 brown/dark brown with mottles of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown compact silty sand and poorly sorted gravel.

Shovel Test Pit 6-2:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.6'	2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy silt.
B	0.6-1.2	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy silt.
C	1.2-1.4	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt. Feature found in south west corner of excavation.

Shovel Test Pit 7-1:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-0.7'	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam.
B	0.7-1.3	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty loam. Brick fragments discarded.
C	1.3-2.5	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow mixed with 10YR 7/1 light gray clay loam. No cultural material.

Shovel Test Pit 7-2:

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	0-1.0'	10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam.
B	1.0-1.3	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam. Further excavation obstructed by brick and metal fragments.

Ford Avenue Parcel/National Park Service Property
Shovel Test Pit Soils Descriptions

Trench C

Shovel Test Pit 3

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-3.4'	10YR 3/2 very dark brown grayish brown silt loam mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam with unsorted gravels.
2	3.4-3.7	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam. Clear bottle glass discarded.
3	3.7-4.0	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown compact silty clay loam. Clear bottle glass discarded.
4	4.0-4.3	Above soils continue. Arbitrary level. No cultural material.
5	4.3-4.6	Arbitrary level. No cultural material.
6	4.6-4.9	Arbitrary level. No cultural material.

Trench D

Shovel Test Pit 4

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-1.1	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam.
2	1.1-1.4	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam. One piece of coal slag discarded.
3	1.4-1.7	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
4	1.7-2.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
5	2.0-2.3	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	2.3-2.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
7	2.6-2.9	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam. No cultural material.
8	2.9-3.2	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
9	3.2-3.5	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
10	3.5-3.8	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
11	3.8-4.1	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
12	4.1-4.4	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
13	4.4-4.7	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
14	4.7-5.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
15	5.0-5.3	10YR 5/3 brown silty clay loam. No cultural material.
16	5.3-5.8	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay loam.

Trench E
Shovel Test Pit 5

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-1.8'	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam with gravel
2	1.8-2.1	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay with unsorted gravels. No cultural material.
3	2.1-2.4	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown slightly sandy silt. No cultural material.
4	2.4-2.7	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay with gravel and manganese, slight oxidation. No cultural material.
5	2.7-3.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	3.0-3.3	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
7	3.3-3.6	10YR 5/3 brown slightly clayey silt with small gravel and manganese, moderate oxidation. No cultural material.
8	3.6-3.9	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Elizabeth Street Parcels
Shovel Test Pit Soils Descriptions

Locus 3 Trench A
Shovel Test Pit 1

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3'	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above.
3	0.6-0.9	Arbitrary level, same soils as above.
4	0.9-1.2	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loam.
5	1.2-1.7	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	1.7-2.0	7.5YR strong brown clay loam. No cultural material.
7	2.0-2.3	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
8	2.3-2.6	10YR 5/8 brown silty clay with manganese. No cultural material.
9	2.6-3.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 3 Trench B
Shovel Test Pit 2

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3'	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
3	0.6-0.8	Arbitrary level, same soils as above.
4	0.8-1.1	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clayey loam. No cultural material.
5	1.1-1.4	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	1.4-1.7	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam. No cultural material.
7	1.7-2.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 3 Trench A/B
Shovel Test Pit 3

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam. No cultural material.
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
3	0.6-0.9	Arbitrary level, same soils as above.
4	0.9-1.2	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
5	1.2-1.5	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam. No cultural material.
6	1.5-1.8	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
7	1.8-2.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 3 Trench B/C

Shovel Test Pit 4

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam. No cultural material.
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
3	0.6-0.9	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
4	0.9-1.3	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam. No cultural material.
5	1.3-1.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	1.6-2.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 3 Trench D

Shovel Test Pit 5

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3'	10YR 3/1 very dark grayish brown silty loam. No cultural material.
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
3	0.6-0.9	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam. No cultural material.
4	0.9-1.2	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
5	1.2-1.5	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 4 Trench A

Shovel Test Pit 1

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3'	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam. No cultural material.
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
3	0.6-0.9	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown fine silty loam. No cultural material.
4	0.9-1.2	7.5YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay loam. No cultural material.
5	1.2-1.5	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	1.5-1.8	10YR 6/3 pale brown. No cultural material.
7	1.8-2.1	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
8	2.1-2.4	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

Locus 4 Trench A

Shovel Test Pit 2

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	0-0.3'	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam.
2	0.3-0.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above.
3	0.6-0.8	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material
4	0.8-1.1	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown fine silty loam. No cultural material.
5	1.1-1.4	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
6	1.4-1.7	10YR 6/3 pale brown clay loam. No cultural material.
7	1.7-2.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
8	2.0-2.3	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
9	2.3-2.6	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.
10	2.6-3.0	Arbitrary level, same soils as above. No cultural material.

APPENDIX D

METHODS OF ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND
TRANSLATIONS OF CODES UTILIZED IN HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

After washing, all prehistoric artifacts were sorted into general artifact classes (debitage, cracked rock, biface, and pottery). Prehistoric artifact classes were then divided into specific artifact types, with a number of variables recorded for each type. The data were then entered in a computer database program (R:BASE) so that it could be easily sorted and manipulated. Analytical categories and procedures were designed and implemented in accordance with the research design, and they are described in the following sections.

1. Ceramic Analysis

The prehistoric ceramics recovered during the present investigations consisted of 81 very small fragments of burnt clay and pottery crumbs. The temper, surface treatment, and vessel portion were recorded when identifiable. Count and weight were also noted. The artifacts were too fragmentary to assign a temporal affiliation using manufacturing or decorative attributes.

2. Lithic Analysis

Lithic artifacts were analyzed to generate data about technology/function, raw material procurement, and style/temporal position. Stone tools and the debris from their production, use, maintenance, and recycling were the only type of prehistoric artifact recovered from the site. The methods and procedures used to analyze lithic artifacts are discussed below. In all cases, as lithic artifacts were analyzed, specific observations were recorded on analysis sheets as a series of codes and those codes were then entered into a computer database program (R:BASE). A more complete discussion of the coding system can be found in Taylor and Koldehoff (1991).

a. Technological and Functional Analysis of Lithics

The analytical approach to stone-tool production and use that was employed can be described as technomorphological. Artifacts were grouped into general classes and then further divided into specific types based upon key morphological attributes, which are linked to or indicative of particular stone-tool production (reduction) strategies. Function was inferred from morphology as well as from use-wear. Surfaces and edges were examined for traces of use polish and damage with the unaided eye and with a 10x hand lens. A conservative approach to the identification of utilized and edge-retouched flakes was taken because a number of other factors can produce similar edge-damage, for example, trampling of materials on living surfaces, spontaneous retouch during flake detachment, and trowel contact. Data derived from experimental and ethnoarchaeological research were relied upon in the identification and interpretation of artifact types. The works of Callahan (1979), Clark (1986), Crabtree (1972), Flenniken (1981), Gould (1980), and Parry (1987) were drawn upon most heavily.

Organized by general artifact *Classes*, artifact *Types* are listed below, followed by their R:BASE code and a brief definition. All types were quantified by both count and weight in grams. Also discussed below are the specific variables or attributes that were recorded and how they were coded.

1) **Debitage** includes all types of chipped-stone refuse that bears no obvious traces of having been utilized or intentionally modified. There are two basic forms of debitage—flakes and shatter. Debitage analysis recognized three flake types and one shatter types. Observations on raw material and cortex were recorded but are discussed later.

Early Reduction Flakes (ER) are intact or nearly intact flakes with less than 50 percent dorsal cortex, fewer than four dorsal flake scars, on the average, and irregularly shaped platforms with minimal faceting and lipping. Platform grinding is not always present. These flakes could have been detached from early-stage bifaces or cores of the freehand and bipolar types.

Biface Reduction Flakes (BF) are intact or nearly intact flakes with multiple overlapping dorsal flake scars and small elliptically shaped platforms with multiple facets. Platform grinding is usually present. Platforms are distinctive because they represent tiny slivers of what once was the edge of a biface. Biface reduction flakes are generated during the middle and late stages of biface reduction and also during biface maintenance (resharpening).

Flake Fragments (FF) are sections of flakes that are too fragmentary to be assigned to a particular flake type.

Flake Shatter (FS) is small, flat fragments or splinters that lack platforms, bulbs, and other obvious flake attributes. Flake shatter is generated throughout a reduction sequence but is most common in later stages. It is a common by-product of bipolar reduction, and it is equivalent to "secondary shatter" (Binford and Quimby 1963). Trampling of debitage on living surfaces also generates flake shatter, while thermal fracturing produces both flake and block shatter.

2) **Bifaces** are chipped-stone tools that have been shaped by the removal of flakes from both faces or sides of a cobble or large flake. In most cases, they are hafted and used as projectile points and/or knives. Technically, bifaces are also cores, for the flakes detached from them during production and maintenance can be used as tools themselves. Bifaces were represented in this collection by only one type. The attributes recorded include raw material, cortex, condition, and size (if intact) to the nearest tenth of a millimeter recorded.

Indeterminate Bifaces (IB) are sections of bifaces that are too badly damaged to be assigned to a specific type.

3) **Cracked rock** includes all fragments of lithic debris that cannot be attributed to stone-tool production. Most specimens apparently represent **fire-cracked rock (FCR)**: stream cobbles and/or chunks of local bedrock that were used in heating and cooking activities. Raw material was recorded and specimens were counted and weighed to the nearest gram.

b. Raw Material Analysis

Raw materials were identified on the basis of macroscopic characteristics: color, texture, hardness, and inclusions. On occasion, a 10x hand lens was used to identify inclusions and to evaluate texture and structure. Archaeological and geological reference collections at the LBA laboratory in East Orange, New Jersey, were consulted during analysis.

Cortex was also recorded for all chipped-stone artifacts with the following codes: A, for Absent; B, for Block; C, for Cobble Cortex; and I, for Indeterminate. Block cortex denotes lithic procurement from primary sources or outcrops, while cobble cortex denotes secondary sources such as gravel bars and glacial till. Generally, block cortex is rugged and coarse textured, while cobble cortex is smooth and polished.

Raw material analysis assigned lithic artifacts to one of two different raw material types. Each type is listed below, followed by its R:BASE code and a brief description of its physical properties and availability.

a) **Indeterminate (0.0)** materials are those that could not be confidently assigned to a specific raw material type because of ambiguous characteristics, which stem from small size, thermal damage, or severe weathering.

b) **Chert (1.0)** is cryptocrystalline quartz which is usually found in sedimentary rocks. In general, chert is very amenable to flaking. The chert present in this assemblage does not have any intact cortex except for one flake fragment which possesses a block cortex remnant. This would indicate a primary source for this material, but whether or not it is local cannot be determined at this time.

B. HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A computerized data management system developed by LBA was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM PC-XT using R:BASE System V, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. A second program added dates (when applicable) and translations for all artifact Type and Subtype codes.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were automatically assigned by the computer to each artifact entry, although for non-kitchen-related ceramics, Pattern codes, based on identified forms, were entered by hand. The purpose of artifact pattern analysis is to organize an assemblage and to provide a description of its contents. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by LBA (1987).

Artifact Function codes were generated only for ceramics and glass. Functional analysis is used as a supplement to pattern analysis to examine the proportions of vessel functional categories within assemblages. The functional categories used follow Beidleman et al. (1983) and Klein and Garrow (1984), as modified by LBA (1987). Ceramic Function codes are linked to identified forms and were entered into the system manually. The Function codes for glass, however, are linked to the Type/Subtype codes and were therefore assigned automatically by the computer.

Procedures for artifact analysis, including descriptions of the analytical fields (including all modifiers or variables [VAR]), are presented below. A list of utilized codes (including pattern and function codes) with their associated translations is provided in Appendix D. Appendix E contains the artifact catalog for all historic and prehistoric materials collected during the survey.

1. Ceramic Methods of Analysis

The ceramic collection from the site was analyzed using a standardized format developed by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This format is based on the South/Noel Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (LBA 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The ceramic tabulation was performed at a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing techniques and, if present, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and description of decorative motifs. The following are the variables used in the computer coding process.

Type/Subtype. The ceramic Type/Subtype is entered as a five-character alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always C, for Ceramic. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; S, for Coarse Stonewares; P, for Porcelain; and O, for Other and Unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types: e.g., R, for Redware; W, for Whiteware; and J, for Hard Paste Porcelain. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types: e.g., CRI50 - Ironstone with Transfer Printed Decoration. Type/Subtype may have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, Cameron (1986), Denker and Denker (1985), Ketchum (1983), Miller (1980), Noel Hume (1970), and South (1977).

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. The begin and end dates were automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype. When more precise dates could be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, or when a generally undated type could be dated, this field was filled in on the coding sheet and the more specific dates were entered into the computer.

Form (VAR 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as Body - General, are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. Definitions of forms are based, for the most part, on Beaudry et al. (1983), Greer (1981), Ketchum (1983), and Towner (1963).

Decoration/Motif (VAR 4). This field includes descriptions of decorative motifs (e.g., Large Scale Floral), pattern names (e.g., Willow), and general descriptions (e.g., Blue).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). The Maker's Mark field is used to record the actual marks seen on sherds.

Comments. The Comments code is numerical and refers to information not covered in the other fields. A common entry in this field is 99, which translates as "Burned."

Notes. The Notes field allows for individual written comments applicable to a specific entry. In general, notes were used to describe particulars of decorative motifs or unusual characteristics.

2. Glass Methods of Analysis

The glass assemblage from the site was broken down, for analytic purposes, into functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, Lighting, and Other use categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural Materials.

Identification and tabulation of the glass under this section proceeded according to a Stage 1 level of analysis. This primarily involved, in addition to Type/Subtype, Date, and Count designations, the recordation of select descriptive attributes of the sherds (e.g., Color, Finish and/or Base Type, Manufacturing Technique, Motif, Embossment, Wear, and Maker's Mark).

The glass analysis utilized the typology and attribute list designed by LBA for all its projects. In addition to catalog and provenience information, a total of 15 fields of discrete glass data were available for recordation on the computer data entry sheets. Only the Wear (VAR 3) and Maker's Mark (VAR 1) fields were not utilized for this site.

As previously stated, Pattern (group and class) and Function codes for glass were assigned automatically by the computer, based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact. The only category of glass which did not receive a function designation was totally unidentified glass. A brief description of coding procedures follows.

Type/Subtype. Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (Type) and form (Subtype). Codes are alphanumeric and consist of three letters and a two-digit number. The first letter, G, standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category in which the artifact falls: e.g., B, for Bottle; T, for Table; L, for Lighting Related; and O, for Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function: e.g., A, for Alcohol, under the general Bottle heading; T, for Tumbler, under the general Table heading; L, for Lamp, under the general Lighting Related heading; and U, for Unidentified, under the general Other heading. The two-digit number completes the identification and denotes vessel form: e.g., GBA02 - Liquor Bottle; GTT11 - Tumbler/Undecorated General; GLL23 - Lamp Chimney; and GOU01 - Total Unidentified Glass.

All artifacts identified as to specific function and form were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are inferred by the coding of the appropriate field(s), e.g., Base or Finish. Whole and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under Unidentified and Miscellaneous categories.

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dating of the glass assemblage proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as finish treatments and mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, just the beginning date or terminus post quem (TPQ) for the artifact was recorded. Sources used for dating included, but were not limited to, Jones and Sullivan (1985), Klamkin (1973, 1976), Munsey (1970), Toulouse (1971, 1977), and Woodhead et al. (1984).

Color (VAR 6). In general, color was assigned to glass sherds purely for descriptive purposes and is broadly defined for this collection. All shades of olive green, for example, were coded under Light Olive/Dark Olive Green. The exception was Amethyst Tinted (or Solarized), which is a datable color.

Finish (VAR 8). Finish types in the collection fell exclusively within the One-Part (100s) and Two-Part (200s) categories. Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. In some cases a common name, for example, "Screw," has been used. Fragmented finishes with an unknown number of elements and unassignable to a specific type, were coded Unidentified/Number of Parts Unknown.

Base (VAR 7). Base types in the collection refer to the marks on the basal surfaces of both bottles and tablewares. Machine-made basal markings were most commonly encountered. Base fragments which could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded as Unidentified.

Manufacturing Technique (VAR 5). Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes and rims) of completed glassware. Mold-Blown (Mold Type Indeterminate) was used to describe vessels for which a specific mold type could not be discerned. The code Unidentified was used to denote a totally unidentifiable manufacturing technique.

Motif (VAR 4). The Motif codes assigned to the collection refer to the general decorative patterns evidenced. The code Unidentified was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

Wear (VAR 3). The code Melted/Burned was used to denote artifacts showing evidence of having been subjected to fire.

Embossment (VAR 11). Complete lettered embossments were assigned a number and recorded as encountered. Incomplete embossments, which could not be identified in their entirety, were coded Unidentified/Partial, with the legible portions, if any, written out in the Notes field (see below).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks, most often found on the basal surfaces of bottles, were also recorded as encountered. Each mark was drawn and then assigned a number identifying the company of origin. The primary source utilized for identification was Toulouse (1971).

Comments. Numerical Comments codes were utilized to convey additional descriptive or explanatory data not covered in the standard coded fields. The coded information recorded in this field for glass can include, for example, Cap (Metal) Associated, Thin Walled, and Possibly Lamp Related.

Notes. For the most part, notes were entered into the glass database to record descriptive information for sherds, to record partial embossments, and to document dating references.

3. Small Finds/Architectural Methods of Analysis

The small finds/architectural materials received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by LBA, based on the Group and Class system as developed by South (1977). The Stage 1 coding system allows for a maximum of 14 fields of information for each artifact. At the minimum, each artifact was identified by its group and class, material type, characteristic, and received a count. For certain artifact

types, additional descriptive information, such as weight and color, were coded. The remaining fields of information were used only if further information was provided by the artifact. Presented below are the utilized codes and their translations. Pattern (group and class) codes were automatically assigned by the program.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always S, for Small Finds/Architectural; the second letter denotes Group (e.g., A, for Architecture); and the third letter denotes a class within a group (e.g., F, for Fasteners). The numerical Subtype code denotes the specific artifact type: e.g., SAF03 - Machine-Cut Nail.

Count. All artifacts, except for heating by-products, were counted and the total entered in this field.

Weight. Weights were recorded for brick, window glass, and heating by-products.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype. References used for dating of artifacts included Albert and Adams (1970), Barnes (1985), Bridgewater and Kurtz (1967), Friedberg and Friedberg (1988), Hogg (1985), Lamm et al. (1970), Johnson (1942), Luscomb (1967), Munsey (1970), Nelson (1968), Noel Hume (1970), Pepper (1971), Randall (1971), and Randall and Webb (1988).

Material (VAR 3). The material composition of each artifact was determined and recorded.

Characteristic (VAR 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute is evident, the artifact was simply described as being whole or fragmented.

Decoration (VAR 4). Any decorative characteristic not related to the form or manufacture of an artifact was described if present.

Color (VAR 6). Color was recorded for window glass and for some artifacts, such as marbles if present.

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks were recorded if present.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information. For example, the comment 99 translates as "Burned."

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

4. Faunal Methods of Analysis

The faunal material received a Stage 1 using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This level of analysis allowed for identification of species, element, and any modifications to the specimen such as burning. Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative faunal type collection and the use of reference materials which include Abbott (1968), Gilbert (1973), and Olsen (1964).

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always Z, which indicates Faunal; the second letter denotes the Class;

and the third letter distinguishes groups within a class: e.g., M, for Mammal, and D, for Domestic. The numerical Subtype code specifies species: e.g., 60 - Pig.

Count. The Count indicates the Total Number of Fragments (TNF) or, in the case of shell, the Total Number of Valves (TNV).

Cut Marks (VAR 1). Cut marks were described in terms of the type of tool or force used: e.g., 01 - Sawed.

Age/Epiphyseal Fusion (VAR 4). Age indicators, such as unfused epiphysis, were described in this field.

Element (VAR 5). This field indicates what bone, or element, was being quantified, or if it was shell.

Part Present (VAR 6). This field indicates whether the specimen was whole, fragmentary, a butchered section, or a valve.

Burning (VAR 7). This field was used to record modifications to bone or shell by heat, if present.

Weathering (VAR 9). This field notes the presence of weathering.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information. For example, the comment 69 translates as "Mend."

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

5. Floral Methods of Analysis

The floral material received a Stage 1 using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This level of analysis allowed for identification of species, element, and any modifications to the specimen (such as burning). Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative floral type collection.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always F, which indicates Floral; the second letter denoted the subclass, e.g., D, for Dicot; and the third letter distinguishes the family, e.g., R, for Rose. The numerical designation indicates the species: e.g., 20 - Peach.

Count. The Count indicates the total number of fragments.

Element (VAR 5). This field indicates the element present: e.g., 05 - Pit.

Completeness (VAR 6). This field indicates whether the specimen was whole or fragmentary.

Burning (VAR 7). This field was used to record any modifications to the specimen.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information.

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

6. Pipes Methods of Analysis

Pipes were tabulated by bowl and stem shapes and decorative motifs and stem bore diameter. The analysis is designed to describe the pipes and to generate dates, whenever this is possible. For this site, pipes were tabulated at a Stage I level of analysis, which includes the following variables.

Type/Subtype. As with the other artifact types, the Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first two letters are always PT, indicating "Pipes-Tobacco." The third letter identifies the artifact as a stem (S) or a general white clay bowl (E). The Subtype further defines the artifact. A numerical code is used to indicate specific bowl shapes and date ranges, when known, or stem characteristics: e.g., "Measurable Mouthpiece with Bulbous End."

Count. The number of pipe fragments was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for pipes were generated automatically by the computer if the Type/Subtype was datable. When a manufacturing range for a specific pipe could be determined from the decoration, the date was coded and recorded. Sources used include, but are not limited to, Jackson and Price (1974), Noel Hume (1970), and Walker (1977).

Maker's Mark/Decoration (VAR 1). This field was used to describe the makers' marks and/or decoration found on bowls and stems.

Bore Diameter (VAR 9). The bore diameters of stems were measured in sixty-fourths of an inch, using a set of drill bits ranging from 4/64 to 9/64. This measurement was recorded simply as the numerator (e.g., 4/64-inch bores were recorded as 4).

Notes. This is a write-in field used to record information about marks or decorations or references employed in identification.

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TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES FOR HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS TYPOLOGY

EARTHENWARES

		Beg. Date - End Date
<u>Red Bodied</u>		
CER01	Unglazed	Undated
CER09	Yellow to Brown Glaze w/Dark Brown Mottling	Undated
CER60	Black Glaze	Undated
CER61	Dark Brown Glaze	Undated
CER62	Brown Glaze	Undated
CER63	Light Brown Glaze	Undated
 <u>Creamware</u>		
CRC02	Plain	1762 - 1820
 <u>Whiteware</u>		
CRW02	Plain	1815 - Present
CRW10	Shell Edged - Blue	1815 - 1900
CRW35	Underglaze Handpainted	1815 - Present
CRW57	Transfer Printed - Black	1815 - 1915
CRW71	Cut Stamps	1830 - 1900
 <u>Ironstone</u>		
CRI02	Plain	1840 - Present
CRI20	Embossed Rim	1840 - Present
CRI35	Handpainted Underglaze	1840 - Present
CRI50	Transfer Printed - General	1840 - 1915
CRI67	Cut Stamps	1860 - 1900
CRI75	Semi-Porcelain	1870 - Present
CRI77	Metallic Bands	1850 - Present
CRI82	Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	1880 - 1950
CRI98	Other Ironstone	1840 - Present
 <u>Yellowware</u>		
CRY02	Plain	1827 - 1940
CRY76	Rockingham Type Glaze	1812 - 1920
 <u>Other Refined Earthenwares</u>		
CRK86	Fine Red Body w/ White Slip Interior	Other Dates
 <u>Other Earthenwares</u>		
COZ01	Burned Unidentifiable	Undated
COZ05	Other Unidentifiable	Undated

STONEWARES

Gray Stonewares

		Beg. Date - End Date
CSL11	Gray Body w/ Albany Slip	1800 - 1940
CSL31	Gray Body w/ Bristol and Albany Slip	1880 - 1950
CSL70	Plain Buff Body - Salt Glazed	Undated
CSL75	Buff Body - Bristol Slip	1835 - Present

PORCELAIN

Soft Paste Porcelain

CPF02	Plain	Other Dates
CPF82	Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	1880 - 1950

Hard Paste Porcelain - Non Oriental

CPJ02	Plain	Other Dates
CPJ20	Overglaze Handpainted	Other Dates
CPJ30	Embossed	Other Dates
CPJ77	Gilded Band	1850 - Present

CERAMICS MODIFIERS

MAKERS MARK'S - VARIABLE 1

925 Miscellaneous Lion & Unicorn Mark

MOTIF/PATTERN - VARIABLE 4

019 See Written Comments
052 Red
100 General Floral
101 Large Scale Floral
102 Small Scale Floral
244 Gilded Stripe
300 Willow
618 Albany Slip Interior, Bristol Slip Exterior
628 Brown Slipped, Int & Ext
750 Glazed Interior Only
752 Glazed Both Surfaces
753 Glazed Interior, Exterior Spalled
754 Glazed Exterior, Interior Spalled
759 Both Surfaces Spalled
984 Shell Edge-Unscalped, Impressed 1825-1891
987 Shell Edge-Scalloped Rim, Curved Lines-General 1795-1850
999 Insufficient Evidence to Determine Pattern

FORM - VARIABLE 5

General

002	Miscellaneous Flatware Rim
003	Miscellaneous Flatware Base
010	Miscellaneous Hollowware Body
011	Miscellaneous Hollowware Rim
014	Body - General
015	Rim - General

Flatwares

050	Plate - General
075	Miscellaneous Tableware (service or consumption)

Teawares

099	Teacup - General
101	Teacup w/ Handle
104	Small Saucer/Bowl(6" or less)
119	Miscellaneous Teawares

Food Preparation and Storage

303	Jar-Wide Mouth/Straight-Sided
-----	-------------------------------

Sanitary, Household Etc.

520	Flower Pot
560	Toy Tea/Dinner Set

Other

707	Medium Hollowware - Base
710	Large Hollowware - Body
711	Large Hollowware - Rim

COMMENTS

25	Overfired
60	Named as a Vessel but not Totally Mendable
69	Mendable
97	Burned and Mendable
99	Burned

PATTERN ANALYSIS - CERAMICS

GROUP

1 Kitchen
8 Activities

CLASS

01 Ceramics
56 Household Related
59 Toys

FUNCTION

1 Teawares
2 Tablewares
4 Food Storage
7 Toys
8 Miscellaneous
99 Unidentifiable

GLASS TYPOLOGY

GLASS - BOTTLE

Alcohols-Bottle

GBA02 Liquor Bottle

Carbonates

GBC01 Soda

Other Beverages

GBZ02 Milk

Pharmaceutical/Apothecary - General

GBP01 Pharmaceutical Bottle/Jar

Pharmaceutical/Apothecary - Medicines

GBP03 Vial

GBP06 Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug

Miscellaneous - Bottle

GBX05 Jar/General

Miscellaneous - Bottle Associated

GBX51 Glass Liner/Fruit Jar

Unidentified

GBU01 Unidentified Bottle Glass/General

GLASS - TABLE

Tumblers - Fragments

GTT02 Tumbler Fragment/Base

Tumblers - Commercial

GTT10 Tumbler/Commercial

Tumblers - Undecorated/Decorated - General

GTT11 Tumbler/Undecorated General

Miscellaneous - Tableware Associated

GTX02 Finial

GTX04 Handle

Unidentified

GTU01 Unidentified Table Glass/General

GLASS - LIGHTING

Lamp - General

GLL23 Lamp Chimney

GLASS - OTHER

General - Other

GOG06 Rod

Unidentified - Other

GOU01 Total Unidentified Glass/General

GLASS MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK - VARIABLE 1

1 Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
5 Owens Bottle Co.
27 American Glass Works
9999 Unidentified

WEAR - VARIABLE 3

9 Melted/Burned

MOTIF/PATTERN - VARIABLE 4

1 Panel
2 Flute
12 Facet
27 Stipple
131 Flashing
249 Applied Color Label (acl)
5600 Carnival (not further identified)
9999 Unidentified

MOLD TYPE/MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE - VARIABLE 5

1 Mold-Blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)
17 Pressed
23 Machine-made (General)
24 Automatic Bottle Machine-made
99 Unidentified

COLOR - VARIABLE 6

1	Clear (or White)
2	Milkglass (or Opaque White)
3	Emerald Green/Teal
5	Light Olive/Dark Olive Green
7	Brown/Amber/Honey
9	Aquamarine (all shades)
11	Amethyst Tint (or Solarized)
12	Cobalt
15	Red
16	Pink
19	Orange/Amber
22	Opaque Green
99	N/A (obscured due to devitrification)

BASE - VARIABLE 7

8	Machine Cut-Off Scar (abm)
9	Machine-made Valve Mark
12	Molded
99	Unidentified

FINISHES - VARIABLE 8

One-part: Lip Only (Varied Diameters)

128	Straight, Fire Polished
132	Straight, Anchor Closure
133	Scalloped (or variation), Fire Polished
140	Screw, Continuous or Interrupted
143	Cap Seat
145	Prescription
147	Patent/Extract
150	Short, Flat Collar
153	Short, Rounded Collar

Two-part: Lip and String Rim

200	Crown
-----	-------

Unidentified

999	Unidentified/Partial (number of parts unknown)
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LETTERED EMBOSSEMENTS - VARIABLE 11

282	ASCO
622	"VASELINE" (arched)/CHESEBROUGH/NEW YORK (reverse arch, front)

LETTERED EMBOSSEMENTS - VARIABLE 11 (cont'd)

623 VER VAC BOTTLING CO./CUMBERLAND, M.D. (front) - CONTENTS 6 1/2 FLD.OZS (reverse) -
V/REGISTERED/V (base)

9999 Unidentified Partial

COMMENTS

27 Cap (metal) Associated
33 Thin Walled
34 Straight Sided
35 Possibly Lamp Related
36 Design on Interior

PATTERN ANALYSIS - DIAGNOSTIC GLASS

GROUP

1 Kitchen
3 Furnishings
6 Personal

CLASS

02 Bottles
03 Tumblers/Wine Glasses
05 Misc. Glassware
10 Kitchen-Other
21 Lighting Related
44 Pharmaceutical/Medicine

FUNCTION

0 Not Assigned
21 Wine/Liquor
23 Soda/Mineral Water
24 Miscellaneous Beverage
25 Culinary/Condiment
27 Pharmaceutical
28 Miscellaneous Bottle-Other
29 Drinking Vessel/Non-Stemware
31 Miscellaneous Tableware
32 Lighting Related

PIPES TYPOLOGY

STEMS

PTS04 Measurable Mouthpiece with Bulbous End

BOWLS

PTE95 Unidentified Shape Decorated Bowl

Other Dates

PIPES MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK/DECORATION - VARIABLE 1

19 See Written Comments

BORE DIAMETER - VARIABLE 9

1 Unmeasurable or not present (on bowls)

5 5/64"

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMOKING PIPES

GROUP

7 Tobacco Pipes

CLASS

51 White Clay Pipes

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL

Beg. Date - End Date

Building Materials

SAB01	Brick	
SAB20	Mortar	
SAB21	Plaster	
SAB32	Sheet Rock	1918 -
SAB51	Structural Rod	
SAB52	Window Frame Hardware	
SAB99	Miscellaneous Building Material	

Electrical Materials

SAE05	Insulator	
SAE07	Ceramic Insulator	1885 -

Fasteners

SAF03	Machine-Cut Nail	1830 -
SAF05	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	
SAF06	Wire Nail	1850 -
SAF07	Unidentified Nail	
SAF16	Machine-Cut Spike	1830 -
SAF18	Unidentified Spike	
SAF19	Spike	
SAF32	Wire Spike	1850 -
SAF98	Miscellaneous Fastener	

Glass

SAG01	Modern Window Glass	
SAG09	Plate Glass	
SAG11	Broad Glass	1820 - 1926

Hardware

SAH28	Wire Strands	
-------	--------------	--

Plumbing/Heating

SAP01	Salt-Glazed Stoneware Pipe	1810 -
-------	----------------------------	--------

CLOTHING

Fasteners

SCF13	Snap	
SCF53	Calico Small China Button	1840 -
SCF70	Shell Button	
SCF98	Miscellaneous Fastener	

CLOTHING (Cont'd)

Beg. Date - End Date

Shoes

SCZ01 Adult Male Shoe
SCZ98 Miscellaneous Shoe Parts

KITCHEN

Containers, Utensils, Sundries

SDA24 Knife
SDA32 Can Key
SDA37 Screw Top Mason Jar Lid 1858 -
SDA39 Crown Cap Closure 1891 -
SDA52 Pop Top

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Ammunition

SGB09 12-Gauge Shotgun Shell

UNIDENTIFIED

Other

SOS01 Unidentified Metal
SOS03 Melted Glass
SOS13 Plastic
SOS22 Foil
SOS26 Ceramic
SOS60 Synthetic

PERSONAL

Coins

SPC09 U.S. Quarter

Pharmaceuticals

SPD09 Decorative Hair Comb
SPD24 Compact

Personal Items

SPP13 Eye Glass Parts
SPP30 Other Bead

Writing Related Items

SPW01 Slate Pencil

FURNISHINGS

Beg. Date - End Date

Hardware

SUH80 Curtain/Drape/Blind Hardware

ACTIVITIES

Heating By-Products

SXA01 Coal
SXA02 Charcoal
SXA04 Cinder
SXA05 Slag
SXA07 Glass Slag

Household/Domestic Items

SXD15 Miscellaneous Metal Cans
SXD25 Vessel

Hardware (Non-Architectural)

SXH04 Hook
SXH10 Wire 1831 -
SXH98 Miscellaneous Hardware

Machine Parts

SXM31 Belt Clip

Marbles

SXN05 Machine-made Glass Marble 1920 -

Recreation and Toys

SXR28 Porcelain Doll (Molded) 1850 - 1930
SXR29 Bisque Doll (Slip-Cast) 1870 - 1930
SXR40 Record Disc 1896 -
SXR98 Miscellaneous Recreation

Tools

SXT23 Chisel
SXT98 Miscellaneous Tool Parts

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL MODIFIERS

MAKERS MARKS - VARIABLE 1

024 A. Rogers

Beg D.- End D.

MATERIALS - VARIABLE 3

001 Ceramic

002 Glass

007 Leather

008 Shell

013 Rubber

1839 -

014 Plastic

021 Aluminum Foil

025 Vinyl/Linoleum

1860 -

031 Slag

035 Cinder

036 Charcoal

037 Conglomerate

042 Ferrous Metal

043 Copper

044 Copper Alloy

045 Lead

046 Brass

047 Aluminum

1886 -

048 Steel

050 Zinc

058 Stainless Steel

066 Unidentified Metal

067 Multiple Metal

093 Metal and Non-Metal

101 Sand Temper

107 Coal

110 Slate

118 Limestone

160 Porcelain

161 Stoneware

400 Hard Rubber (Goodyear Patent Date)

1851 -

DECORATION - VARIABLE 4

034 Stamped Floral

CHARACTERISTICS - VARIABLE 5

001 Whole
002 Portion/Fragment
035 Handle (All types)
057 Cast
059 Threaded
079 Heel
321 Center Fire
417 Head (nail)
529 Washington Head
574 Plaster Finish
575 Molded
605 Wire Wound
699 Two-Way Sew-Through
701 Four-Way Sew-Through

Beg D.- End D.

1875 -

1832 - Present

COLOR - VARIABLE 6

05 Honey Brown
06 Brown
10 Clear
11 Aqua
12 Green
14 Blue

COMMENTS

69 Mendable

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL

GROUP

1 Kitchen
2 Architecture
3 Furnishings
4 Arms
5 Clothing
6 Personal
8 Activities

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL (Cont'd)

CLASS

02 Bottles
04 Kitchenware (Other utensils, bowls, pots, etc.)
06 Tableware (Flatware-spoons, forks, knives, etc.)
11 Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12 Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
14 Electrical Related
15 Plumbing/Toilet/Sink Fixtures
16 Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials
20 Architecture-Other
22 Furniture Hardware and Pieces
26 Ammunition
31 Clothing Fasteners
34 Shoes
40 Coins
42 Jewelry
43 Hygiene/Personal Care
45 Cosmetic
50 Personal - Other
56 Household Related
58 Machine Parts/Hardware
59 Toys
60 Writing Related
61 Hand Tools
63 Heating Related
66 Recreation
90 Activities - Other

FAUNAL TYPOLOGY

SPECIES

ZBD09	Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
ZMD35	Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>
ZMD60	Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
ZMD70	Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>
ZMZ01	Unidentified Mammal	
ZMZ04	Medium Mammal	
ZMZ05	Large Mammal	
ZXP10	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>
ZXP26	Hard-Shell Clam	<i>Mercenaria mercenaria</i>

FAUNAL MODIFIERS

BUTCHER MARKS - VARIABLE 1

01	Sawed
08	Chopped
41	Chopped Both Sides

AGE/EPIPHYSIAL FUSION - VARIABLE 4

10	Old
15	Unfused
84	1 1/2 years plus

ELEMENTS - VARIABLE 5

006	Maxilla
011	Canine
012	Premolar
013	Molar
030	Vertebra
034	Lumbar Vertebra
038	Rib
050	Scapula
060	Humerus
064	Metacarpal
074	Phalanx I
075	Phalanx II
077	Phalange
078	Hoof
085	Metacarpal/Tarsal

ELEMENTS - VARIABLE 5 (Cont'd)

089	Pelvis
100	Femur
101	Tibia
104	Metatarsal
119	Cuboid
120	Longbone
700	Shell
999	Unidentified

PART PRESENT - VARIABLE 6

01	Whole
02	Fragment
03	Section
04	Partial
08	Proximal Section
41	Shaft Section
50	Valve
70	Upper

BURNING - VARIABLE 7

01	Presence
03	Charred/Black
04	Calcined

GNAWING - VARIABLE 8

10	Carnivore
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WEATHERING - VARIABLE 9

01	Presence
10	Flaking Cortex

TYPE OF MNU - VARIABLE 10

2	Minimum Number of Elements
4	Minimum Number of Cuts
5	Minimum Number of Articulations

COMMENTS

69	Mend
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PATTERN ANALYSIS - FAUNAL

GROUP

11 Faunal

CLASS

97 Faunal/Floral Domestic/Exploited

99 Faunal/Floral Other

FLORAL TYPOLOGY

CLASS - Angiosperms
SUBCLASS - Monocots

FMA02 Coconut *Cocos nucifera*

FLORAL MODIFIERS

ELEMENT - VARIABLE 5

01 Nutshell

COMPLETENESS - VARIABLE 6

02 Fragment

PATTERN ANALYSIS - FLORAL

GROUP

12 Floral

CLASS

97 Faunal/Floral Domestic/Exploited

APPENDIX E
ARTIFACT CATALOG

CUMBERLAND, MD PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT DATA

REPORT DATE: 11/08/93

REPORT PAGE: 1

Comments (Cats) 16 = From Flotation

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	ART#	CMTS	CLASS	MATERIAL	TYPE	CORTEX	COND	COUNT	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	NOTE
18A6207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bifaces	Chert	Indeterminate Biface Fragments	Absent	BRK	1	4.4	-	-	-	-
18A6207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
18A6207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	2.1	-	-	-	-
18A6207	13	05	-	-	02	02	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
18A6208	65	02	B	WALLSCR	-	-	III	-	02	-	-	-	-	Cracked Rock	-	-	-	-	1	68.7	-	-	-	-
18A6208	68	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	01	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	68	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	01	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Cracked Rock	-	-	-	-	6	1.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Debitage	Chert	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Debitage	Chert	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Debitage	Chert	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	4	0.3	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Debitage	Chert	Flake Shatter	Absent	-	4	0.2	-	-	-	-
18A6208	74	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	A	-	-	16	Prehistoric Pottery	-	-	-	-	58	2.5	-	-	-	BURNT CLAY AND POSSIBLY POTTERY CRUMBS.
18A6208	70	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	B	02	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	72	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	B	-	-	16	Debitage	Indeterminate	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
18A6208	72	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	B	-	-	16	Debitage	Indeterminate	Flake Shatter	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
18A6208	72	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	-	-	02	B	-	-	16	Prehistoric Pottery	-	-	-	-	23	0.5	-	-	-	UNIDENTIFIABLE TINY CRUMBS, PROBABLE SAND TEMPER.
18A6208	88	02	E	-	-	05	A	01	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Chert	Early Reduction Flakes	Block	-	1	3.7	-	-	-	-
-	42	01	A	-	-	01	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-

CUMBERLAND, MD HISTORIC ARTIFACT DATA

REPORT DATE:11/08/93
PAGE NUMBER: 1

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	CPF 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	CPJ38	1	-	1850	1990	-	-	10	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Embossed	SIMPLE BAS-RELIEF DESIGN.	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI77	1	-	1850	1990	-	-	101	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	-	Ironstone - Metallic Bands	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI82	1	-	1880	1950	-	-	14	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENTS.	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE MIRROR DECORATION.	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF 5	3	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	SA611	7	0.007	1020	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	SDA24	2	-	-	1546	-	-	66	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	Knife	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	SKH98	7	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	-	
18AG287	1	05	-	-	01	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXR29	1	-	1870	1930	-	-	160	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	-	Bisque Dolls (Slip-Caste)	PART OF A DOLL'S HEAD.	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	CRW57	1	-	1815	1915	-	-	10	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Black	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAB32	1	-	1918	-	-	-	118	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	Sheet Rock	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF 7	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	10	70	-	-	2	-	1197	-	-	-	Cow	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	10	70	-	-	2	-	1197	-	-	-	Cow	-	
18AG287	2	05	-	-	01	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	2	-	-	2	-	1197	-	69	-	Cow	-	
18AG287	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CPF82	1	-	1800	1950	-	-	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Soft Paste Porcelain Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	PROBABLY BONE CHINA: ONLY SHADOW OF DECORATION LEFT.	
18AG287	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CPJ77	1	-	1850	1990	-	-	119	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Gilded Band	BASE; GOLD STRIPE PERPENDICULAR TO THE RIM: FLUTED INTERIOR.	
18AG287	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG287	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	8	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI67	1	-	1840	1900	-	-	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Cut Stamps	SMALL BLUE FLOWERS, BLACK LINES.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRK86	1	-	1900	1950	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	4	-	Fine Red Body w/ White Slip Interior	SMALL VESSEL; RIM SHERD.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	Whiteware - Plain	RIM.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	150	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	999	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBX51	1	-	1869	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:106.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	15	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	36	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	GTU 1	6	-	1900	1930	-	-	17	5600	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	DATED KLAMKIN 1976:12.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAB 1	5	0.009	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF 7	6	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	5	0.005	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	9	0.009	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SSB 9	1	-	1875	-	-	-	46	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	12 in. Gauge Shotgun Shell	BACK END OF A SHOTGUN SHELL.
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXA 4	4	0.001	-	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXA 5	5	0.001	-	-	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Slag	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXH 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Hook	-
18AG207	3	05	-	-	01	02	A	-	-	-	-	ZMZ 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Large Mammal	-	
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	CER61	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	25	Redware - Dark Brown Glaze	-
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	CRC 2	1	-	1700	1820	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Creamware - Plain	FRAGMENT.
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAB 1	5	0.006	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	SOS 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	SXA 1	1	0.001	-	-	-	-	107	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Coal	-
18AG207	4	05	-	-	01	02	B	-	-	-	-	SXA 4	4	0.002	-	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	5	05	-	-	01	03	A	-	-	-	-	CER 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	0	-	Redware - Unglazed	2 DIFFERENT VESSELS.
18AG207	5	05	-	-	01	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	4	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI35	1	-	1840	1900	-	-	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Handpainted Underglaze	TRACE OF GREEN.	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI67	1	-	1840	1900	-	-	14	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Cut Stamps	SMALL BLUE FLOWERS, BLACK LINE.	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	4	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	8	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	8	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	110	8	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	GTU 1	2	-	1900	1930	-	-	17	5600	19	-	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	DATED KLAMKIN 1976:12.	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAB 1	1	0.016	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAF10	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Soike	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXMS1	2	-	-	-	-	46	2	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	-	-	Belt Clip	LADY'S BELT PART.	
18AG207	5 05	-	-		01	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXN 5	2	-	1920	-	-	2	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Machine-Made Glass Marble	-	
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	2	-	-	-	1	64	84	1	-	-	-	5	-	1197	-	69	Sheep	-		
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	2	-	-	-	74	84	1	-	-	-	5	-	1197	-	-	Sheep	-			
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	2	-	-	-	75	84	1	-	-	-	5	-	1197	-	-	Sheep	-			
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	1	-	-	-	78	84	1	-	-	-	5	-	1197	-	-	Sheep	-			
18AG207	6 05	-	-		01	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	2	-	-	-	119	84	1	-	-	-	5	-	1197	-	69	Sheep	-			
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	8	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	3	-	-	-	3	104	15	4	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	3	-	-	-	3	64	-	4	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	2	-	-	-	2	74	-	1	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	7	-	-	-	5	75	-	1	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	5	-	-	-	1	85	-	2	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	1	-	-	-	1	78	-	2	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	5	-	-	-	5	77	-	2	-	-	10	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMD70	1	-	-	-	1	120	-	41	1	-	4	-	-	1197	-	-	Cow	1/4" THICK.		
18AG207	7 05	-	-		01	03	-	-	01	-	-	ZMZ 5	28	-	-	-	120	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Large Mammal	-		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	CRI20	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	15	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	CRI67	1	-	1840	1900	-	-	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Cut Stamps	TRACE OF A BLUE FLOWER.	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	CRI75	3	-	1870	1990	-	-	75	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	60	Ironstone - Semi-Porcelain	RIM - SMALL PLATE OR DISH; SIMPLE BAS-RELIEF EMBOSING.	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1903	-	-	24	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	102	29	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:30.		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	4	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FUNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GBX51	1	1	1869	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT; BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:106.	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	TEAL.	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	10	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	GTX	4	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	HANDLE/TABLEWARE GENERAL	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	2	0.008	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	2	1850	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAF18	3	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Spike	-		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAF19	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Spike	-		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	SOS	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Melted Glass	-	
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	ZND70	1	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	2	1197	-	-	Cow	-		
18AG207	8 05	-	-		01	04	A	-	-	-	-	ZMZ	4	1	-	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-		
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-		
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.008	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	1850	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	9 05	-	-		01	04	AB	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	BASE - PLATE OR SMALL DISH.	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	SAUCER OR DISH.	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	CRI50	1	1	1880	1990	-	-	99	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - General	RIM.	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	CRY	2	1	1827	1940	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Plain	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	99	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GBX51	1	1	1869	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:106.	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GLL23	1	1	1877	-	-	-	99	1	-	133	-	-	-	-	321	32	-	LAMP CHIMNEY	MACHINE-CRIMPED 'PIE CRUST' RIM; BEGDATE AS PER WOODHEAD ET AL. 1984:62.	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GOU	1	15	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SAB99	1	-	-	-	-	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Miscellaneous Building Material	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SAF	6	2	1850	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SAF	7	3	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SOS	1	5	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SPC	9	1	1957	1957	-	67	529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	-	-	U.S. Quarter	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	SXA	4	-	0.002	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	ZBD	9	2	-	-	1	-	50	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1197	-	-	Chicken	-	
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	ZMZ	4	1	-	-	1	-	30	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-	
18AG207	28	05	-	-	02	01	A	01	-	-	-	ZMZ	4	3	-	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-	
18AG207	29	05	-	-	02	01	B	-	-	-	-	CRY	2	1	1827	1940	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Plain	-
18AG207	29	05	-	-	02	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
18AG207	29	05	-	-	02	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	3	0.003	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	29	05	-	-	02	01	B	-	-	-	-	SOS	1	1	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18AG207	29	05	-	-	02	01	B	-	-	-	-	SXA	4	-	0.001	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	COZ	1	2	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Earthenware - Burned Unidentifiable	REFINED EARTHENWARE.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	COZ	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Earthenware - Burned Unidentifiable	TRACE OF BLUE COLOR; REFINED EARTHENWARE.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	2	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRY	2	1	1827	1940	-	-	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Plain	PEDESTAL SHAPE.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	999	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1903	-	-	-	24	-	7	9999	-	8	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE MAKER'S MARK; BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:38.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE BASAL EMBOSMENT.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENTS.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBX51	1	1	1869	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:186.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBZ	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	143	-	-	-	102	24	-	MILK	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	GO6	6	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	000	28	-	ROD	HOLLOW.	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VARI	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	PROBABLE DEPRESSION GLASS (1920-1940; KLAMKIN 1973:1).
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	1800	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	9	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	23	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAB52	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Window Frame Hardware	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAE	5	1	-	-	-	93	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	-	Insulator	ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	4	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	6	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	6	0.007	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	6	0.006	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SCI	1	1	-	-	-	13	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	Adult Male Shoe	-		
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SDA24	1	1	1949	-	-	58	1	34	-	24	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	Knife	BUTTER KNIFE W/ MAKER'S MARK (R) IN A CIRCLE.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SOS	3	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Melted Glass	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SOS22	10	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foil	-
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SUH00	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	Curtain/Draper/Blind Hardware	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXA	4	-	0.001	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXA	4	-	0.001	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SIH10	2	-	1831	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Wire	-	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXR29	1	-	1870	1930	-	160	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Bisque Dolls (Slip-Caste)	FACE.	
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	ZM2	4	1	-	-	1	77	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	ZM2	4	1	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	10	05	-	-	02	02	A	-	-	-	-	ZM1	4	1	-	-	-	120	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	CPJ20	1	-	-	-	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Overglaze Handpainted	REMNANT OF BLACK DECORATION.	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	CRY76	1	-	1812	1920	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Rockingham Type Glaze	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	60U	1	3	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.002	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAF18	11	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Spike	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	3	0.003	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	11	05	-	-	02	02	B	-	-	-	-	SXA	2	-	0.001	-	-	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Charcoal	-	
18AG207	12	05	-	-	02	02	C	-	-	-	-	CRY	2	1	1827	1940	-	10	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Plain	-	
18AG207	12	05	-	-	02	02	C	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	EMBOSSED "DESIGN...".		

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR18	VAR11	PATR	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18A6287	12	05	-	-	02	02	C	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	12	05	-	-	02	02	C	-	-	-	-	SAB 1	4	0.008	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18A6287	12	05	-	-	02	02	C	-	-	-	-	ZMZ 4	3	-	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18A6287	13	05	-	-	02	02	D	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENT.		
18A6287	13	05	-	-	02	02	D	-	-	-	-	60U 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	118	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE DEPRESSION GLASS (1928-1940; KLAMKIN 1973:1).		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	CER 1	1	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	8	-	Redware - Unglazed	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	CRI75	3	-	1870	1990	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	1	97	Ironstone - Semi-Porcelain	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	60U 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	131	1	-	-	-	-	-	118	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	CLEAR FLASHED W/ RED.		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	60U 1	6	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	118	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	6TU 1	2	-	1900	1930	-	-	17	5600	19	-	-	-	-	185	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	DATED KLAMKIN 1976:12.		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAF 6	2	-	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAF16	1	-	1830	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Spike	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	8	0.01	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SCF98	1	-	-	-	-	58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	-	-	Misc. Fastener	A LADY SHOE GUARD.		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SOS22	1	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foil	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXA 7	1	0.001	-	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Glass Slag	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXR28	1	-	1850	1930	-	160	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Porcelain Dolls' (Molded)	PORCELAIN DOLL'S EAR.		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXR29	3	-	1870	1930	-	168	574	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Bisque Dolls (Slip-Caste)	DOLL'S EYE, EAR AND FACE PART.		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXR40	1	-	1896	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	Recorded Disc	-		
18A6287	14	05	-	-	02	03	A	-	-	-	-	SXR98	1	-	-	-	-	14	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	Miscellaneous Recreation	TOY TRAIN WHEEL.		
18A6287	15	05	-	-	02	03	B	-	-	-	-	SAB 1	2	0.011	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-		
18A6287	15	05	-	-	02	03	B	-	-	-	-	ZMZ 1	5	-	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Unidentified Mammal	-		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	CER 1	2	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	8	69	Redware - Unglazed	VERY NICACEOUS.		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI98	1	-	1840	1990	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	99	-	Other Ironstone	PINK TINT IN THE GLAZE.		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRW35	1	-	1815	1990	-	58	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	2	-	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	-		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	1	-	11	-	-	99	-	9999	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE BASAL EMBOSSEMENT; DATED MUNSEY 1978:55.		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENTS.		
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	182	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-		

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FUNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	1903	-	-	-	24	27	1	-	-	0	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	SHERDS GROUPED; ILLEGIBLE BASAL EMBOSMENT; BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:30.
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	-	-	-	9	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	6	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	3	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	6TT11	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	103	29	-	TUMBLER/UNDECORATED GENERAL	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.016	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	3	1	1830	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	10	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	5	0.009	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SDA39	1	1	1891	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	Crown Cap Closure	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SOS	1	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXA	3	0.001	-	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Slag	-	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	ZHZ	4	1	-	-	1	100	-	3	41	-	-	-	4	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	1/2" THICK.	
18A6287	16	05	-	-	03	01	A	-	-	-	-	ZHZ	4	2	-	-	1	60	-	3	41	-	-	-	4	-	1199	-	69	Medium Mammal	1/4" THICK.	
18A6287	17	05	-	-	03	01	AB	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18A6287	17	05	-	-	03	01	AB	-	-	-	-	ZHZ	1	1	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Unidentified Mammal	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	RIM.	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	4	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBP	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	145	-	-	-	644	27	34	PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE/JAR	-		
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1850	-	-	1	-	1	-	140	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:01.	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	999	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.		
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	5	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF32	1	1	1850	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Spike	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	SOS	1	1	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18A6287	30	05	-	-	04	01	A	-	-	-	-	SKH98	1	1	-	-	-	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	090	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	STAMPED ELECTRICAL PIECE.	
18A6287	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	CSL70	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Stoneware - Plain Buff Body - Salt Glazed	TINY FRAGMENT SPALLED FROM THE INTERIOR.	
18A6287	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18A6287	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.001	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATR	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE	
18AG207	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF 5	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	
18AG207	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF 6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	3	0.004	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	31	05	-	-	04	01	B	-	-	-	-	SOS 1	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18AG207	32	05	-	-	04	01	C	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENT.		
18AG207	32	05	-	-	04	01	C	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	999	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	SAF 7	3	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	33	05	-	-	04	01	D	-	-	-	-	SOS 1	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	CER 9	4	-	-	-	-	710	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	69	-	-	Redware - Yellow to Brown Glaze w/Dark Brown Mottling	-
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	-	-	Whiteware - Plain	-
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENT.		
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	14	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	99	-	11	-	128	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	2	-	1800	1915	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	SAF 7	9	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	SOS 1	5	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	1	-	-	-	1	101	-	0	1	-	-	4	-	1197	-	-	-	-	Cow	-	
18AG207	34	05	-	-	04	01	E	-	-	-	-	ZM2 4	2	-	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	-	-	Medium Maawal	-	
18AG207	35	05	-	-	04	01	-	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	34	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENT; DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	35	05	-	-	04	01	-	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	35	05	-	-	04	01	-	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	7	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	35	05	-	-	04	01	-	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	18	05	-	-	04	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	18	05	-	-	04	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	1880	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	18	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	WITH SWIRLS OF YELLOW.	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	6TU	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAF98	1	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Miscellaneous Fastener	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.002	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	SOS26	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ceramic	-	
18AG207	18 05	-	-		04	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXN	5	1	-	1920	-	-	2	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Machine-Made Glass Marble	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	1880	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	60U	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	2	0.036	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	1850	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	19 05	-	-		04	02	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		04	02	C	-	-	-	-	CER60	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Redware - Black Glaze (coarse body)	-	
18AG207	20 05	-	-		04	02	C	-	-	-	-	GBX	5	3	1880	1915	-	-	1	-	11	-	140	-	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	CER	1	1	-	-	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Redware - Unglazed	-	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	CRW	2	1	1815	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENTS.	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	2	0.12	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	21 05	-	-		04	02	D	-	-	-	-	ZXP26	1	0.022	-	-	-	-	700	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	1197	-	-	Hard Shell Clam	-	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	CR120	1	1	1840	1990	-	-	50	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	RIM FRAGMENT.	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	CR177	2	2	1850	1990	-	-	101	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	69	Ironstone - Metallic Bands	HANDLE ONLY.	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	CSL11	1	1	1800	1940	-	-	10	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Stoneware - Gray Body w/ Albany Slip	-	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENT.	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	6BU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE DEPRESSION GLASS (1920-1940; KLAMKIN 1973:1).	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	15	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	60U	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	38 05	-	-		04	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	8	0.007	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	SDA52	1	-	-	-	-	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	Pop Top	-	PULL TAB.				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	SOS	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	-				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	SPW	1	-	-	-	-	110	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	-	-	Slate Pencil	-	-				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	ZMD60	1	-	-	-	1	85	15	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1197	-	-	Pig	-	-				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	1	-	-	-	1	34	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1197	-	-	Cow	-	-				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	ZHZ	4	1	-	-	1	100	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-	1/4" THICK.				
18AG207	38	05	-	-	04	03	A	-	-	-	-	ZHZ	4	2	-	-	-	999	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	2	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	-	POSSIBLY ACID-ETCHED.				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	7	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	GTU	1	4	-	-	-	-	17	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	SOS13	1	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	-				
18AG207	39	05	-	-	04	03	B	-	-	-	-	SXN	5	1	-	1920	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Machine-Made Glass Marble	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	2	-	1840	1990	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	CSL31	1	-	-	1880	1950	-	710	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Stoneware - Gray Body w/ Bristol & Albany Slips	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	EMBOSSED				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	POSSIBLE VALVE MARK				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	GTT	2	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	103	29	-	TUMBLER/FRAGMENT-BASE	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.016	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB51	1	-	-	-	-	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Structural Rod	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	5	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	7	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	7	0.009	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SOS13	2	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXH10	1	-	1831	-	-	43	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898	-	-	Miscellaneous Wire	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXN	5	1	-	1920	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Machine-Made Glass Marble	-	-				
18AG207	22	05	-	-	05	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXN	5	1	-	1920	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Machine-Made Glass Marble	-	-				
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	3	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	-				
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	CRW10	1	-	1825	1891	-	-	2	984	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Shell Edge	-	Blue				

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TRSCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CKTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBP	3	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	644	27	-	VIAL	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1893	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	140	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	BEGDATE AS PER JONES &	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1889	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	153	-	-	-	102	28	-	BOTTLE/GENERAL	SULLIVAN 1985:39.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	BEGDATE AS PER JONES &	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	5	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	POSSIBLE LIGHTBULB.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	99	-	-	-	110	0	-	GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE TUMBLER.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	3	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	6	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.043	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAB21	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Plaster	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF	5	4	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	11	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	6	1850	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAF18	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Spike	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG	9	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Plate Glass	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	16	0.022	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SCF13	1	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	-	-	Snap	BUTTON SNAP.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SPD24	2	-	-	-	-	46	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645	-	-	Compact	A ROUGE COSMETIC CASE W/ PAD.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SPP30	1	-	-	-	-	2	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	642	-	-	Other Bead	BEAD.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SUH00	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	Curtain/Draper/Blind Hardware	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SXA	2	0.038	-	-	-	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Charcoal	-
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SXA	4	0.012	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SXD15	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	-	-	Misc. Metal Cans	-	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	SXT98	1	-	-	-	-	48	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	-	-	Miscellaneous Tool Parts	TOOL GRIP.	
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZM	4	3	-	-	1	38	-	3	8	-	-	4	-	1199	-	69	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZM	4	1	-	-	-	120	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	1199	-	-	Medium Mammal	-		
18AG207	23	05	-	-	05	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZXP10	-	0.001	-	-	-	700	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1197	-	-	Oyster	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	CER62	1	-	-	-	-	10	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Redware - Brown Glaze	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	CPJ20	1	-	-	-	-	10	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Overglaze Handpainted	PROBABLY MODERN.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI75	2	-	1870	1990	-	50	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Semi-Porcelain	RIMS FROM 2 VESSELS; ONE HAS SIMPLE LINE PATTERN BELOW RIM, THE OTHER HAS BAS-RELIEF SCROLL & TASSELS PATTERN.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1934	-	-	-	23	249	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ACL: BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:16.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	1888	1915	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	17	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE JAR.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	GTT10	1	-	-	-	-	23	1	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	29	-	TUMBLER/COMMERCIAL	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	5	0.043	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB20	1	0.005	-	-	-	181	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Mortar	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF10	3	-	-	-	-	43	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Spike	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	8	0.012	1828	1926	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	6	0.009	1828	1926	-	2	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SOS13	4	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXH98	1	-	-	-	-	43	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	POSSIBLE KNIFE.	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	SXR29	1	-	1870	1938	-	168	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	-	Bisque Dolls (Slip-Caste)	-	
18AG207	40	05	-	-	06	01	A	-	-	-	-	ZMD35	1	-	-	-	1	68	-	41	1	10	-	1	4	-	-	1197	-	-	Sheep	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	CRW	2	1	1815	1990	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.		
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	99	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE LIGHTBULB.	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	9	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	1888	1915	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	3	0.01	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	7	0.008	1828	1926	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1828	1926	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	SOS	1	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	LARGE.	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	STA	5	2	0.001	-	-	-	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Slag	-	
18AG207	41	05	-	-	06	01	B	-	-	-	-	ZM060	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1197	-	-	Pig	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	COZ	5	1	-	-	-	-	14	759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Earthenware - Other Unidentifiable	-
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI20	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	104	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	RIM SHERD.
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRI02	1	-	1800	1950	-	-	14	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	-
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRW	2	1	1815	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRW10	2	-	1825	1891	-	-	50	984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	69	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue	RIM SHERDS.
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	CRW71	1	-	1830	1900	-	-	14	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Cut Stamps	-
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	6	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	1800	1915	-	-	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	1800	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	8	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	BTX	2	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	FINIAL	WITH LARGE AIR BUBBLE INCLUSION.	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	5	0.003	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	3	0.005	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	SOS13	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	SXA	1	0.001	-	-	-	-	107	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Coal	-	
18AG207	25	05	-	-	06	02	A	-	-	-	-	ZMD70	3	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	3	41	-	-	-	-	1197	-	-	Cow	1/4" THICK.	
18AG207	26	05	-	-	06	02	B	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	26	05	-	-	06	02	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	1800	1915	-	-	99	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.	
18AG207	26	05	-	-	06	02	B	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	26	05	-	-	06	02	B	-	-	-	-	SXA	1	0.001	-	-	-	-	107	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Coal	-	
18AG207	27	05	-	-	06	02	C	-	-	-	-	CRW	2	1	1815	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
18AG207	27	05	-	-	06	02	C	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	2	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Plain	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBC	1	1	1891	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	200	-	-	-	102	23	-	SODA	REGDATE AS PER MUNSEY 1970:105.	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	6	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.029	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	1850	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	SAG11	5	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	24	05	-	-	07	01	A	-	-	-	-	SOS13	1	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	CER 1	1	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	8	-	Redware - Unglazed	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1903	-	-	-	24	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1905:30.	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	GOU 1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	SAF 5	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	SPP13	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	Eye Glass Parts	GROUND EDGE.
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	SXA 4	-	0.001	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-
18AG207	36	05	-	-	07	02	A	01	-	-	-	ZND70	1	-	-	-	1	89	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	1197	-	-	Cow	1/2° STEAK BONE.	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	GOU 1	4	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	PTS 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	751	-	-	Stem - Measurable Mouthpiece with Bulbous End	THE OUTLINE OF THE STEM IS ALMOST SQUARE.	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	SAF 7	3	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	SCF53	1	-	1840	1860	-	168	699	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	-	-	Small China Calico Button	UNUSUAL.
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	SPD 9	2	-	1851	-	-	480	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	-	-	Decorative Hair Coab	-
18AG207	37	05	-	-	07	02	B	02	-	-	-	SXH98	3	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	FLAT.	
18AG208	62	02	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
18AG208	63	02	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	GBX 5	1	-	1893	-	-	-	23	-	9	-	140	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1905:39.
18AG208	63	02	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	SAF 7	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
18AG208	63	02	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	SOS22	1	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foil	-	
18AG208	63	02	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	SXD25	2	-	-	-	-	43	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	856	-	-	Vessel	-	
18AG208	64	02	A	-	-	01	-	04	-	-	-	CER63	1	-	-	-	-	10	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Redware - Light Brown Glaze	-	
18AG208	60	02	A	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CPJ 2	1	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	7	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	SAUCER.	
18AG208	60	02	A	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	SMALL PLATE OR DISH W/RIM.	
18AG208	60	02	A	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
18AG208	60	02	A	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	SC798	3	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	Misc. Shoe Part	-	
18AG208	61	02	A	-	-	-	III	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TRSC	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR18	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
18A6208	61	02	A	-	-	-	III	-	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
18A6208	61	02	A	-	-	-	III	-	-	-	-	SAG 9	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Plate Glass	-	
18A6208	66	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	IV	01	-	-	-	SXA 4	1	0.072	-	-	-	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Cinder	-	
18A6208	67	02	B	WINDOW	-	-	IV	02	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
18A6208	87	02	D	-	-	04	A	01	-	-	-	SAF16	1	-	1838	-	-	42	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Spike	-	
18A6208	87	02	D	-	-	04	A	01	-	-	-	SDA32	1	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	Can Key	-	
18A6208	87	02	D	-	-	04	A	01	-	-	-	SXT23	1	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	-	-	Chisel	-	
18A6208	88	02	E	-	-	05	A	01	-	-	-	SAE 7	3	-	1885	-	-	160	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	214	-	-	Ceramic Insulator	-	
-	45	01	A	-	-	01	-	03	-	-	-	GBC 1	1	-	1983	-	-	24	-	9	-	200	8	-	-	623	102	23	-	SODA	INTACT; BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:38.	
-	42	01	A	-	-	01	-	08	-	-	-	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
-	42	01	A	-	-	01	-	08	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	42	01	A	-	-	01	-	08	-	-	-	SCF70	1	-	-	-	-	8	701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	-	-	Shell Button	CRUDE HOLES.	
-	43	01	A	-	-	01	-	09	-	-	-	CPJ38	1	-	1850	1990	-	50	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Embossed	BAS-RELIEF DIAMOND TRELIS; RIM SHERD.	
-	43	01	A	-	-	01	-	09	-	-	-	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	8	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	43	01	A	-	-	01	-	09	-	-	-	SAF 5	2	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	69	Machine Cut/Wrought nail	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBC 1	1	-	1920	1964	-	24	-	1	1	200	8	-	-	282	102	23	-	SODA	INTACT; DATED TOULOUSE 1971:239.	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBC 1	1	-	1891	-	-	23	-	7	-	200	-	-	-	-	102	23	-	SODA	BEGDATE AS PER MUNSEY 1970:105.	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSEMENTS.		
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	120	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	EXTREMELY THIN-WALLED.	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	99	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE REMAINS OF ACL (1934 TPO; JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:16).	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	GOU 1	0	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAB 1	1	0.031	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAF 7	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAG 1	3	0.002	-	-	-	2	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Modern Window Glass	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAG 9	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Plate Glass	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAG11	7	0.028	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SAH28	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	Wire Strands	-	
-	44	01	A	-	-	01	-	10	-	-	-	SOS13	1	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plastic	-	
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	GOU	1	4	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	9999	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	EITHER VERY STRAIGHT RIM OR STEMWARE FOOT FRAGMENT.
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Wire Nail	-
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	SAF	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Plate Glass	-
-	46	01	A	-	-	01	-	11	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-
-	47	01	A	-	-	01	-	12	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	47	01	A	-	-	01	-	12	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
-	48	01	A	-	-	01	-	13	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	48	01	A	-	-	01	-	13	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.
-	48	01	A	-	-	01	-	13	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
-	48	01	A	-	-	01	-	13	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-
-	49	01	A	-	-	01	-	14	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
-	49	01	A	-	-	01	-	14	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-
-	50	01	A	-	-	01	-	16	-	-	-	CRW10	1	1	-	1815	1850	-	-	50	987	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	99	-	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue Stoneware - Buff Body - Bristol Slip	RIM.
-	50	01	A	-	-	01	-	16	-	-	-	CSL75	1	1	-	1835	1990	-	-	10	754	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Whiteware - Shell Edge - Blue Stoneware - Buff Body - Bristol Slip	-
-	52	01	A	-	-	01	-	17	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	52	01	A	-	-	01	-	17	-	-	-	SAB	1	1	0.001	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	Brick	-
-	52	01	A	-	-	01	-	17	-	-	-	SAF	7	2	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	FMA	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1297	-	-	-	Coconut	-	
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	GOU	1	3	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
-	53	01	A	-	-	01	-	18	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.005	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	AIR BUBBLE INCLUSIONS.
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	-	99	131	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	CLEAR FLASHED W/ CRANBERRY.
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	SAF	7	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
-	54	01	A	-	-	01	-	19	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	Broad Glass	-

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TRSCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	CR102	1	-	1800	1950	-	-	14	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	-
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	55	01	A	-	-	01	-	20	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.003	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	CSL11	1	-	1800	1940	-	-	10	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Stoneware - Gray Body w/ Albany Slip	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	SAG11	2	0.006	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
-	56	01	A	-	-	01	-	21	-	-	-	SAH20	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	Wire Strands	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	CER62	1	-	-	-	-	14	753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Redware - Brown Glaze	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	CRW 2	2	-	1815	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	99	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	57	01	A	-	-	01	-	22	-	-	-	SAF 7	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
-	58	01	A	-	-	01	-	23	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1980	-	-	50	-	-	925	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	BASE.	
-	58	01	A	-	-	01	-	23	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	58	01	A	-	-	01	-	23	-	-	-	GBU 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	58	01	A	-	-	01	-	23	-	-	-	PTE95	1	-	1800	1900	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	1	-	751	-	-	Unident Shape Decorated Bowl	FRAGMENT; HIGH RELIEF DESIGN THAT MIGHT BE A LEAF; AT THE RIM A SMALL SUNBURST; DOES NOT MATCH ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE AVAILABLE REFERENCES.	
-	59	01	A	STHWALL	-	-	II	-	-	-	-	SXH98	1	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	FLAT BAR.	
-	51	01	A	3.5-4BS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GBP 6	1	-	1930	1940	-	-	23	-	1	-	140	9	-	622	644	27	-	PATENT/PROPRIETARY MEDICINE/DRUG	DATED MUNSEY 1970:40-41.	
-	51	01	A	3.5-4BS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1911	1929	-	-	24	-	1	5	147	8	-	-	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	INTACT; CORK ASSOCIATED; DATED TOULOUSE 1971:393.	
-	51	01	A	3.5-4BS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GBU 1	1	-	1903	-	-	-	24	-	7	-	-	8	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:30.	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	FINE BODY & GLAZE.	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	CR1 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	

SITE	CAT#	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBC	1	1	1891	-	-	-	23	27	1	-	200	-	-	-	9999	102	23	-	SODA	EMBOSSED "WHISTL.../REGISTERED... (front)"; BEGDATE AS PER MUNSEY 1970:105.
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	1850	-	-	-	1	1	-	140	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:81.	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	GTU	1	1	-	-	-	99	1	1	-	140	99	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	INTACT; PROBABLY SALT OR PEPPER SHAKER; POSSIBLY PRESS-MOLDED.	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	SAG11	1	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
-	81	01	B	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	SAP	1	1	1810	-	-	161	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	Salt-Glazed Stoneware Pipe	-	
-	82	01	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CPJ	2	1	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	1	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	-	
-	82	01	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GBA	2	1	1988	1935	-	24	-	7	27	140	8	-	-	-	102	21	27	LIQUOR BOTTLE	INTACT; MINIATURE; EMBOSSED "1/10 PINT (front) - 1/10 PINT (reverse)"; DATED TOULOUSE 1971:23.	
-	82	01	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	140	-	-	-	-	102	28	27	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	CRI	2	1	1840	1990	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	4	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	102	28	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSMENT.	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBX	5	1	-	-	-	17	1	2	-	140	12	-	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	PROBABLE COSMETIC.	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	GTT10	1	1	1880	1915	-	23	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	29	-	TUMBLER/COMMERCIAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	SAG11	3	0.006	1820	1926	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	SDA37	2	2	1858	-	-	50	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	Screw Top Jar Lid (Generic Mason)	-	
-	76	03	A	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	SOS60	1	1	1860	-	-	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Synthetic	-	
-	77	03	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	CRI02	1	1	1880	1950	-	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - Overglaze Polychrome	GRAY & PINK FLOWERS.	

SITE	CAT	LOCUS	TCH	OTHER	TR SCT	STP	STR	LEV	FEAT	FSTR	FLEV	TYPE	CNT	WEIGHT	BDATE	EDATE	MNV	VAR3	VAR5	VAR4	VAR6	VAR1	VAR8	VAR7	VAR9	VAR10	VAR11	PATRN	FNCT	CMTS	TRANS	NOTE
-	77	03	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	GBX	5	2	1889	-	-	-	23	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	GHOST SEAM EVIDENT; BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:39.
-	77	03	A	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	78	03	A	-	-	01	-	03	-	-	-	GOU	1	4	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	79	03	A	-	-	01	-	04	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	80	03	B	-	-	03	-	03	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	85	03	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	-	-	SAF	6	1	1850	-	-	42	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-	
-	85	03	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	-	-	SAF	7	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-	
-	85	03	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	-	-	SOS	1	2	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-	
-	86	03	-	-	-	02	-	03	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-		
-	84	04	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	-	-	GOU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	
-	83	04	-	-	-	02	-	02	-	-	-	GBU	1	1	-	-	-	99	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	28	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-	
-	83	04	-	-	-	02	-	02	-	-	-	GOU	1	2	-	-	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-	

APPENDIX F
RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS



BETA ANALYTIC INC.

DR. J.J. STIPP and DR. M.A. TAMERS

UNIVERSITY BRANCH
4985 S.W. 74 COURT
MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155
PH: 305/667-5167 FAX: 305/663-0964

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

FOR: Beverly Boyko DATE RECEIVED: June 30, 1993
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. DATE REPORTED: July 24, 1993
 SUBMITTER'S PURCHASE ORDER # _____

OUR LAB NUMBER YOUR SAMPLE NUMBER C-14 AGE YEARS B.P. $\pm 1\sigma$

Beta-63837 XE-1298; cat.#75 760 +/- 100 * Charcoal

1950
760
1190

* small carbon sample (0.25 gm) given quadruple-normal counting time to increase statistical precision as much as practical

These dates are reported as RCYBP (radiocarbon years before 1950 A.D.). By international convention, the half-life of radiocarbon is taken as 5568 years and 95% of the activity of the National Bureau of Standards Oxalic Acid (original batch) used as the modern standard. The quoted errors are from the counting of the modern standard, background, and sample being analyzed. They represent one standard deviation statistics (68% probability), based on the random nature of the radioactive disintegration process. Also by international convention, no corrections are made for DeVries effect, reservoir effect, or isotope fractionation in nature, unless specifically noted above. Stable carbon ratios are measured on request and are calculated relative to the PDB-1 international standard; the adjusted ages are normalized to -25 per mil carbon 13.

APPENDIX G
FLOTATION ANALYSIS

PLANT REMAINS FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE CANAL PARKWAY PROJECT

Final Report

July 1993

Submitted to: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
100 Halsted Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

Submitted by: Kathryn E. Parker, Archaeobotanist
Great Lakes Ecosystems
P.O. Box 156
Indian River, Michigan 49749

Methods of Botanical Analysis

Botanical remains recovered by flotation of fill from Feature 2, a possible Terminal Archaic hearth located near Cumberland, Maryland were examined. Carbonized materials in each flotation sample were separated into two size fractions using a No. 10 geological sieve (2 mm mesh). Using a standard binocular microscope at low magnification (10x), all carbonized material in each large fraction (>2 mm) was extracted. All wood charcoal and nutshell fragments in the large fraction were subsequently weighed and counted. An attempt was made to identify all nutshell and the first 20 randomly selected wood fragments (or all wood, if there were less than 20) in the large fraction. Wood charcoal fragments in which all distinctive morphological traits were distorted or destroyed during carbonization were classified as unidentifiable.

The small fraction (<2 mm) was examined carefully at 10-30x for seeds, grass stems, etc, but none were encountered.

In addition to the flotation-derived plant remains, two samples consisting of nutshell fragments were collected during excavations. These materials were examined and quantified in the same manner as those in flotation samples.

Genus level identifications were attempted for all wood and nutshell. Species identifications were precluded by a high degree of fragmentation. Scientific nomenclature follows Gleason and Cronquist (1991).

Results and Discussion

Botanical remains from Feature 2 are listed below. Wood charcoal of oak (*Quercus* spp.), together with small, amorphous thick nutshell fragments identifiable only as hickory/walnut family (Juglandaceae) were the only materials in the two flotation samples. Based on nutshell hand-collected during excavation of Feature 2, and identified as hickory (*Carya* spp.), it is highly likely that the smaller fragments of nutshell from flotation are also hickory.

<u>Cat. #</u>	<u>Type of Plant Material Identified and Total Weight (g)</u>
---------------	---

Flotation Samples

- | | |
|----|---|
| 72 | Wood charcoal of oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) = 2 fragments (0.01 g)
Nutshell of hickory/walnut family (Juglandaceae) = 1 fragment (<0.01 g) |
| 74 | Wood charcoal of oak = 5 fragments; unidentifiable = 15 fragments (0.15 g)
Nutshell of hickory/walnut family = 10 fragments (0.05 g) |

Field-Collected Samples

- | | |
|----|---|
| 65 | Nutshell of hickory (<i>Carya</i> spp.) = 6 fragments (1.66 g) |
| 69 | Nutshell of hickory = 8 fragments (0.57 g) |

References

Core, Harold A., Wilfred A. Cote and Arnold C. Day
1979 Wood Structure and Identification. Syracuse University Press, 2nd edition.

Gleason, Henry A., and Arthur Cronquist
1991 Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada.
VanNostrand, Princeton, New Jersey, 2nd. edition.

APPENDIX H

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 AG 207

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

- 1. County: Allegany
- 2. Site Number: _____
- 3. Site Name: SHRIVER Farmstead Site
- 4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
 - Unknown
- 5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 22

B. Location

- 6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): CUMBERLAND, MD - PA - W. VA.
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)
- 7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site _____ Zone: _____
- 8. Easting: _____
- 9. Northing: _____
- 10. Physiographic Province (check one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
- 11. Nearest Water Source: POTOMAC RIVER _____ Order _____
- 12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____
- 13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____
- 14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water:

300 meters (or ___ feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ___ meters (or 670 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked:

(check all applicable)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDISTURBED | DESTROYED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOW |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTURBED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> minor (0-10%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate (10-60%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> major (60-99%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |
- PORTIONS OF LOT HAVE BEEN FILLED

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Lithics
- Ceramics
- Shell Midden
- Unknown
- Other:

HISTORIC

- Cemetery
- Domestic:
 - urban
 - rural
- Educational
- Industrial:
 - urban
 - rural
- Military
- Religious
- Water Transportation
- Unknown
- Other:

_____ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial

_____ Underwater

_____ Botl

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

HISTORIC

- Unknown
- 17th century
 - 1630-1675
 - 1675-1720
- 18th century
 - 1720-1780
 - 1780-1820
- 19th century
 - 1820-1860
 - 1860-1900
- 20th century
 - 1900-1930
 - post 1930

_____ UNKNOWN

_____ CONTACT

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: _____ meters (or 200 feet)

29. Site width: _____ meters (or 100 feet)

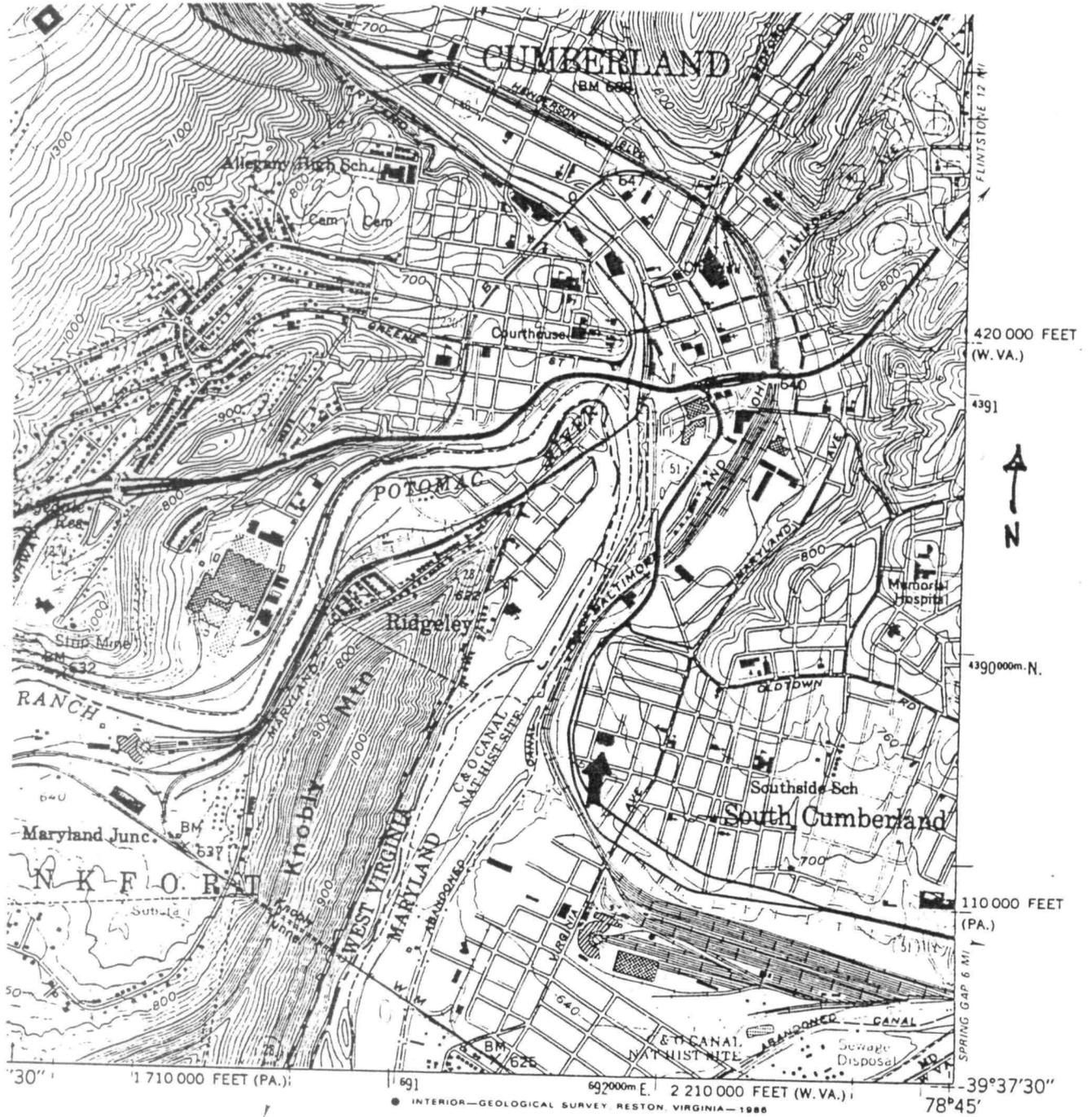
30. Is site confined to plowzone?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner: MRS DOROTHY DAVIES, MR. WM. DAVIES, & MRS GERTRUDE HOLSHEY
Address: CUMBERLAND, MD
Phone: _____ Date: 6/93

35. Tenant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

36. Known Investigations: LOUIS BEIGEL & ASSOC. 1993

37. Reports (Author & year): LOUIS BEIGEL & ASSOC. 1993

38. Other Records?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

39. If YES, type and location: LOUIS BEIGEL & ASSOC FIELD RECORDS, EAST ORANGE, NJ.

40. Collections?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: _____

42. Artifact Conservation?
 Yes
 Partial
 No
 Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited

by: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled out by:

Address: J H SPRINKLE, JR. LOUIS BEIGER & ASSOC.
1219 H. ST. NW, SUITE 900, WASH. DC. 20006
 Phone: 202-331-7775 Date: 6/28/93

48. Additional Comments:

SEE ATTACHED EXCAVATION SUMMARY

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

- 49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
- 51. Form checked by: _____
- 52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
- 54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> village | <input type="checkbox"/> earthen mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hamlet | <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> base camp | <input type="checkbox"/> fish weir |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> short-term resource procurement | <input type="checkbox"/> submerged prehistoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic quarry/extraction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rockshelter/cave | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cairn | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
-

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flaked stone | <input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ground stone | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal implements/ornaments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stone bowls | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fire-cracked rock | <input type="checkbox"/> oyster shell |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other lithics | <input type="checkbox"/> floral material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ceramics (vessels) | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other fired clay | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
-

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> steatite |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chert | <input type="checkbox"/> sandstone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> silicified sandstone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quartz | <input type="checkbox"/> ferruginous quartzite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> European flint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> basalt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> argillite | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
-

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

NOT AVAILABLE _____

5. Features present:

- yes
 no
 unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden | <input type="checkbox"/> refuse/storage pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> postmolds | <input type="checkbox"/> burials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> house patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> ossuaries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> palisade | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearths | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chipping clusters | |
-

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
- non-systematic surface search
 - systematic surface collection
 - non-systematic shovel test pits
 - systematic shovel test pits
 - excavation units
 - mechanical excavation
 - other:

extent/nature of excavation: 16 STPs placed in historic yard STP 1-2 contained 3 chert artifacts from B-C Horizon interface.

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional comments:

13. Form filled out by: JOHN SPRINKLE, JR. LOUIS BERGER & ASSOC.
 Address/Affiliation: 1819 H. ST NW WASH DC 20006
 Date: 6/28/95

For Division of Archeology Use Only

- 14. Form transcribed by: _____
- 16. Form checked by: _____
- 17. Entered on computer by: _____
- 19. Form updated by: _____

- 15. Date: _____
- 18. Date: _____
- 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

other industrial (specify):

- _____
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other:

POSSIBLE COMPOUNDARY

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 Afroamerican
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican
(specify): _____

- Hispanic
 Asian-American
 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items

- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

NOT AVAILABLE

HISTORIC DATA FORM

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | <u>HISTORIC FILL</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
- systematic surface collection
- non-systematic shovel test pits
- excavation units
- mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: 16 SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG ACROSS 3 LOTS THAT WERE PART OF HISTORIC FARMSTEAD

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: JOHN SPANGLER JR. LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
 Address/Affiliation: 1819 H. ST. NW WASH. DC 20036
 Date: 6/28/92

For Division of Archeology Use Only

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 14. Form transcribed by: _____ | 15. Date: _____ |
| 16. Form checked by: _____ | |
| 17. Entered on computer by: _____ | 18. Date: _____ |
| 19. Form updated by: _____ | 20. Date: _____ |

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey

2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 AG 208

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

- 1. County: Allegany
- 2. Site Number: _____
- 3. Site Name: FORD AVENUE SITE
- 4. Site Type (check all applicable):
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
 - Unknown
- 5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 22

B. Location

- 6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): CRESAP TOWN, W. VA. - MD.
(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegheny Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |

11. Nearest Water Source: N BRANCH POTOMAC RIVER Order _____

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Order _____

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring |

16. Distance from closest surface water: 150 meters (or ___ feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ___ meters (or 623 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked:
(check all applicable)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

6/03

Date

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNDISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROYED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTURBED | <input type="checkbox"/> minor (0-10%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> moderate (10-60%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> major (60-99%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> total (100%) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |
| <u>FILLED BY APPROX 6' OF RAILROAD BALLAST</u> | | |

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

SITE'S NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY IS UNDISTURBED BECAUSE OF EXTENSIVE FILLING.

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Lithics
- Ceramics
- Shell Midden
- Unknown
- Other:
BURNED NUT HULLS

HISTORIC

- Cemetery
- Domestic:
 - urban
 - rural
- Educational
- Industrial:
 - urban
 - rural
- Military
- Religious
- Water Transportation
- Unknown
- Other:

UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

Terrestrial

Underwater

Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

- Unknown
- Paleoindian
- Archaic
- Early Archaic
- Middle Archaic
- Late Archaic
- Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

HISTORIC

- Unknown
- 17th century
 - 1630-1675
 - 1675-1720
- 18th century
 - 1720-1780
 - 1780-1820
- 19th century
 - 1820-1860
 - 1860-1900
- 20th century
 - 1900-1930
 - post 1930

UNKNOWN

CONTACT

27. State Plan Themes:

28. Site length: 110 meters (or ___ feet)

29. Site width: 20 meters (or ___ feet)

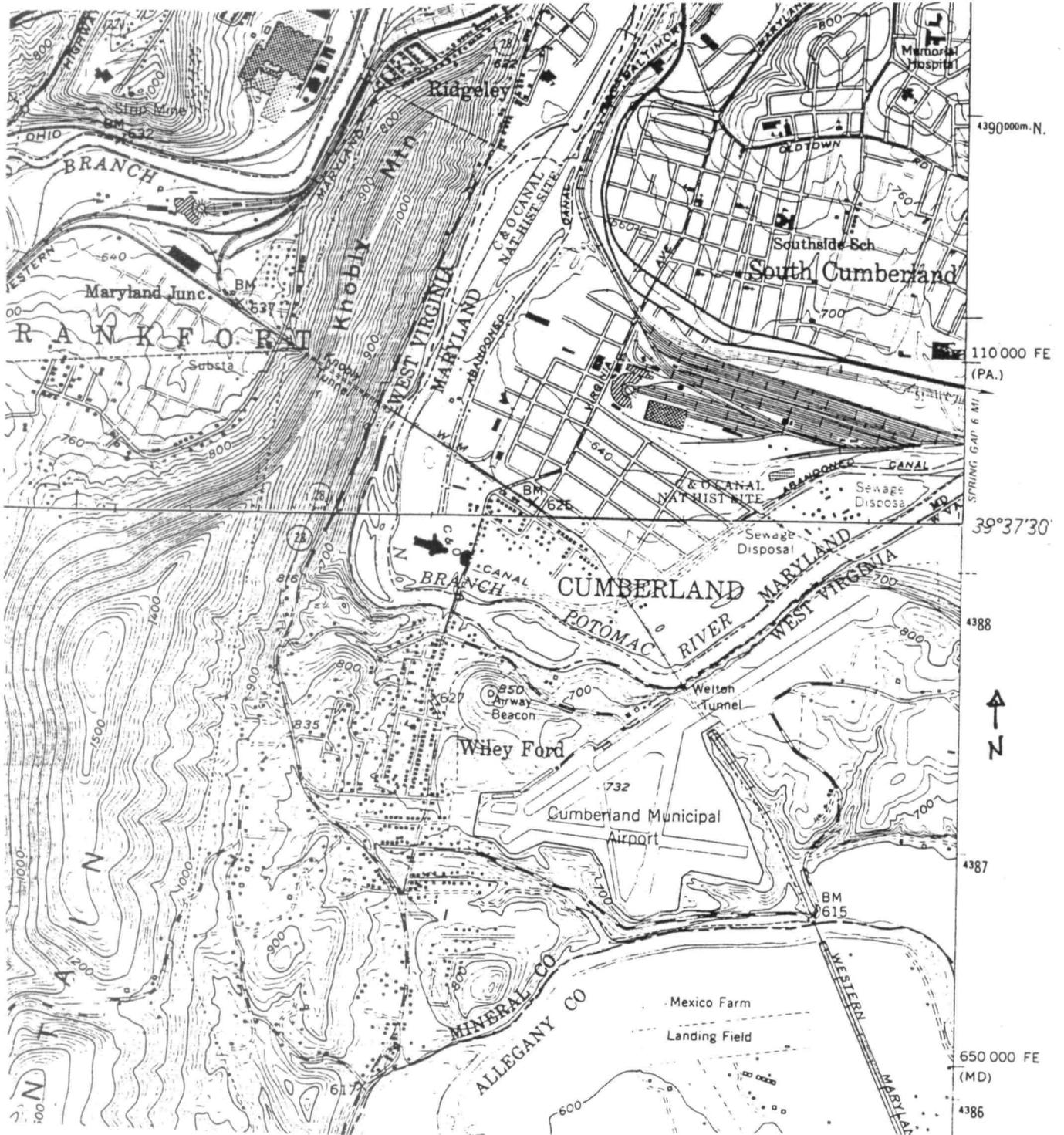
30. Is site confined to plowzone?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Submerged
- Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

- Private
- Public
- Unknown

34. Owner:
Address:
Phone:

ZEM MOTORS
CUMBERLAND RD
Date: 6/93

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone:

Date:

36. Known
Investiga-
tions:

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES 1993

37. Reports
(Author
& year):

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES 1993

38. Other Records?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

39. If YES,
type and
location:

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES FIELD RECORDS, EAST ORANGE, NJ.

40. Collections?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

41. If YES,
give owner
and location:

42. Artifact Conservation?

- Yes
- Partial
- No
- Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

- Listed on register
- Nomination pending
- Determined eligible (formal)
- Considered eligible (consensus)
- Not eligible
- Insufficient data

45. Informant:

Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited

by: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled

out by: JOHN H. SPRINKLE, JR. LOUIS BERGER & ASSOC.
 Address: 1819 H. ST. NW, WASH DC 20006
 Phone: 202-331-7775 Date: 6/93

48. Additional Comments:

SEE ATTACHED SUMMARY & FIGURES.

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed

by: _____ 50. Date: _____

51. Form

checked by: _____

52. Entered on

computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____

54. Form

updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- village
- hamlet
- base camp
- short-term resource procurement
- lithic quarry/extraction
- rockshelter/cave
- cairn

- earthen mound
- shell midden
- fish weir
- submerged prehistoric
- lithic scatter
- unknown
- other:

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

- flaked stone
- ground stone
- stone bowls
- fire-cracked rock
- other lithics
- ceramics (vessels)
- other fired clay

- human skeletal remains
- faunal implements/ornaments
- faunal material
- oyster shell
- floral material
- unknown
- other:
OCFRE

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- jasper
- chert
- rhyolite
- quartz
- quartzite
- chalcedony
- ironstone
- argillite

- steatite
- sandstone
- silicified sandstone
- ferruginous quartzite
- European flint
- basalt
- unknown
- other:

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

11 F

5. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- midden
- postmolds
- house patterns
- palisade
- hearths
- chipping clusters

- refuse/storage pits
- burials
- ossuaries
- unknown
- other:

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
- systematic surface collection
- non-systematic shovel test pits
- systematic shovel test pits
- excavation units
- mechanical excavation
- other: _____

extent/nature of excavation: 2 BACKHOE TRENCHES EXCAVATE. TRENCHES
CONTAINED A STORAGE PIT FEATURE BELOW A BURIED PLOWZOE.

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by LBA
- no
- unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional comments:

13. Form filled out by: JOHN SEPANEK OF LOUIS BOJSEL ASSOC.
 Address/Affiliation: 1810 - ST. NJJ. SITE 930 WFS. DC. 20070
 Date: 2/23/03

For Division of Archeology Use Only

- 14. Form transcribed by: _____
- 16. Form checked by: _____
- 17. Entered on computer by: _____
- 19. Form updated by: _____

- 15. Date: _____
- 18. Date: _____
- 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 _____

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> domestic | b. <input type="checkbox"/> urban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> military | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sepulchre | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown | |

c. standing structure:

- yes
 no
 unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge

_____ other industrial (specify):

- _____ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
_____ bridge
_____ ford
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 Afroamerican
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican
(specify): _____

- _____ Hispanic
_____ Asian-American
_____ unknown
_____ other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items

- _____ tobacco pipes
_____ activity items
_____ human skeletal remains
_____ faunal remains
_____ floral remains
_____ organic remains
_____ unknown
_____ other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction feature | <input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature | |

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- non-systematic surface search
- systematic surface collection
- non-systematic shovel test pits
- excavation units
- mechanical excavation

extent/nature of excavation: TWO BACKHOE TRENCHES PLACED IN AREA.
TRENCH B UNCOVERED LARGE HISTORIC COLLAR? INTRODUCING
BUILDING FOUNDATION & B HORIZON

9. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

10. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by _____
- no
- unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: JOHN H. SPRINKLE, JR. LOUISBERGER & ASSOC.
Address/Affiliation: 1819 H. ST. NW, SUITE 900, WASH. DC 20036
Date: 6/28/93

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 14. Form transcribed by: _____ | 15. Date: _____ |
| 16. Form checked by: _____ | |
| 17. Entered on computer by: _____ | 18. Date: _____ |
| 19. Form updated by: _____ | 20. Date: _____ |

APPENDIX I
QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATORS

RESUME

NAME: John H. Sprinkle, Jr., Ph.D.

EDUCATION: Ph.D., History, College of William and Mary, 1992.
M.A., Anthropology with Specialization in Historical Archaeology, College of William and Mary, 1984.
B.A., Anthropology and History, University of Delaware, 1982.

EXPERIENCE:
1989-present

Senior Historian and Archaeologist, The Cultural Resource Group
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Project manager serving national, statewide, and local clients with individual and multiple task orders. Designed, implemented, and reported on all stages of historical and archaeological research projects. Planned and conducted surveys and excavations of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Prepared research proposals, budgets, management summaries, and technical reports.

1988 to 1989

Archaeologist, Division of Archeology
Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, Maryland.

Designed, executed, and reported on a variety of archaeological research projects under contract with the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, Maryland. Conducted survey and excavations at several prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Projects included:

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

N.D. "The Difference Betwixt a Chevaux de Frise and a Cabbage Garden": The Archaeology of Eighteenth-Century Military Sites in Virginia. Paper presented at the Council of Virginia Archaeologists Symposium VI: The Historical Archaeology of Eighteenth-Century Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. In press.

1993 "The Cultural Resources of the Clover Property, Halifax County, Virginia," The Archeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin.

National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts. National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C. (with Jan Townsend and John Knoerl). In Press.

1992-1993 Virginia Archaeologist. Editor of the biannual Newsletter of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists.

1992 "Recognize an Old Friend: The National Register of Historic Places," Federal Archeology Report 5(4):23.

Archaeological Investigations at Fort Johnston, Fort Anderson, The Robbins Plantation, and Battery Lamb: Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Army, Wilmington District Corps of Engineers, Wilmington, North Carolina (with Kay Simpson).

1991 "The Contents of Charles Cox's Whitehall Mill Chest." Historical Archaeology, 25(3):91-93.

ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS:

1993 "The Transformation of Virginia during the Nineteenth-Century: An Archaeological Synthesis," Program Chair and Volume Editor, Council of Virginia Archaeologists Symposium VII, Alexandria, Virginia.

"The Top Five Reasons Why Archaeological Sites are Not Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and What We Should Do About It." Paper presented at the National Park Service Workshop: "Historic Archeology and the National Register," Aspen, Colorado.

RESUME

NAME: Kimberly Kratzer

EDUCATION: M.A., History, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1991.
B.A., Anthropology, Kutztown University, 1985.

EXPERIENCE: **Field Supervisor, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.**
1991 to present
Responsible for directing comprehensive interstate projects involving multiple-site surveys and investigations in historic and prehistoric archaeology and also assists in final technical report preparation and lab analysis. Participated in the following projects:

Phase III Data Recovery at Site 36Co17, Mifflinville Bridge Replacement, S.R. 2028, Section 004, Columbia County Pennsylvania.

Phase III Archaeological Investigations, Three Guys Site, Georgetown, Delaware.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Judson House, Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Phase II Archaeological Survey of Selingsgrove State Farm Wetland Replacement Site, S.R. 011, Section 003, Perry County, Pennsylvania.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Sanitary Development Site, Millersville, Maryland.

Phase II Background Research, Canal Parkway Development Project, Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland.

Phase IA Historical and Archaeological Resource Survey, S.R. 0119, Section B11, Cheat River Bridge Replacement, Point Marion and Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Archaeological Monitoring, D&R Canal, Trenton Complex, New Jersey.

Archaeological Assessment for Phase I Development at Windber/Scalp Level Coal Heritage Project, Borough of Scalp Level, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Routes 11 and 15, Perry County, Pennsylvania.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations, Wetland Replacement Site, Snyder County, Pennsylvania.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Temporary Contractors Yard, Route 1 and Aaron Road, North Brunswick, New Jersey.

Environmental Assessment, Cultural Resources Component, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

1990 to 1991 **Crew Chief, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.**

Phase III Archaeological Mitigation, Ramapo Basin Wetlands Replacement Site.

Phase III Archaeological Investigations, 18AG167 and 18AG168, Federal Correctional Complex, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland.

Archaeological Testing for Phase I Development, Saltsburg, Canal Park, America's Industrial Heritage Project, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.

RESUME

- NAME:** Karen Orrence
- EDUCATION:** M.A., Applied Anthropology, American University, 1987.
B.A., Anthropology, University of Maryland, 1981.
- EXPERIENCE:** **Field Supervisor, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.**
1989 to present Monitored utility installations at Summit Level, Allegheny Portage Railroad, National Historic Site, Pennsylvania.
- Monitored geotechnical investigations at Staple Bend Tunnel, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, Pennsylvania.
- 1989 to 1990 **Field Director Archaeologist, American University, Washington, D.C.**
- Responsible for training and supervising field and laboratory crews and volunteers in archaeological methods. Other duties included artifact processing and analysis, publishing management and site reports, compiling site photographs, presenting site interpretations, and drafting graphics for reports.
- Conducted research and fieldwork on the following archaeological sites:
- Bell Mansion, Bellwood, Pennsylvania, a circa 1822 Georgian house and associated outbuildings.
- Lime Kilns at Canoe Creek State Park, Canoe Creek, Pennsylvania. Gathered and documented historical information on the kilns and quarry. The data will be used as a guide for stabilizing, restoring, and interpreting the kilns.
- 1984 to 1989 **Crew Chief Archaeologist, Cooperative Park Studies Unit for Archaeology, The American University/The National Park Service.**
- Duties included supervising crews, excavating, mapping, artifact analysis, and report preparation for various industrial, historical, and prehistorical sites.
- 1983 **Crew Member Archaeologist, Historic Annapolis, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland.**
- Participated in excavating and mapping at the Ironmongers House, Annapolis, and archaeological excavation of a 40-foot-deep well, cobblestone driveway, and nineteenth-century brick privy, Reynolds Tavern, Annapolis.
- 1981 to 1982 **Crew Member Archaeologist, The University of Maryland.**
- Participated in excavations at the following sites:
- Lock #1 of the Patowmack Canal, Great Falls, Virginia.
- Phase I testing of Oxon Hill Manor, Oxon Hill, Maryland, a circa 1710 mansion.
- Monitored construction activities at the Ronald McDonald House, Baltimore, Maryland.

APPENDIX J

SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG207

SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG207

The Henry Shriver Farmhouse (18AG207) is located along West Third Street in South Cumberland (Figure 5). This property was the subject of intensive historical research undertaken to explore its potential historical archeological significance within the context of the rural agricultural period in the South End of Cumberland (LBA 1993a).

A Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Survey, conducted in 1976, evaluated the extant architecture at the Henry Shriver property. The house was described as consisting of two semi-attached sections, a brick 2½-story portion (127 West Third Street) and a 2½-story frame portion (125 West Third Street). A two-story, shed-roofed addition was added to the south, probably in the early twentieth century. The brick section of the Shriver property was reported to date from the mid-nineteenth century. The MHT survey states that these attached houses are among the most important resources in South Cumberland and the city as a whole (Maryland Historical Trust 1976:9). The Shriver Farmstead is a contributing element to the South Cumberland National Register Historic District.

It is not clear from the historical documents when the Henry Shriver Farmhouse was built. The Shrivens held the property in the years 1845-1848 and repurchased it in 1854. The Henry Shriver Farmhouse is an important example of an early nineteenth-century small farm that predated the urban/industrial expansion of Cumberland. Based on information from an 1871 plat map and the Sanborn maps, it is apparent that the house has not undergone extensive changes, with the exception of an addition to the south side of the frame portion and the construction of a small porch on the west side of the brick portion.

Given the potential sensitivity of the Shriver Farmhouse, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA 1993a), conducted a Phase I archeological survey of this property. The purpose of this investigation was to identify the presence of artifacts, cultural features, and other remains; characterize the temporal and functional attributes of any identified features; and evaluate the need for further archeological investigation at this property.

The Henry Shriver Farmstead property is now divided into three lots. The western lot contains a 3-bay, 2½-story brick house owned by Dorothy Davies. The center lot contains an apparently older, 2-bay, stucco-covered stone house owned by William Davies. The eastern lot contains a modern brick house that is owned by Gertrude Davies Holshey.

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated to locate archeological deposits around the houses, yards, and outbuildings: eight on the Dorothy Davies property and four each on the William Davies and Gertrude Holshey properties. The shovel testing program yielded a variety of domestic artifacts from both intact and disturbed contexts. These artifacts included whitewares, stonewares, redwares, cut and wire nails, window glass, bottle glass, marbles, doll fragments, brick fragments, coal, and animal bone. Diagnostic artifacts appear to date from the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

The northern end of the Shriver Farmstead appears to be the least disturbed, with intact soils containing both historic and prehistoric artifacts. The southern end of the lots contains relatively deep fill deposits. These deposits may have helped seal any cultural resources, and additional intact features may be found beneath the fill layers. The William Davies lot appears to possess a high potential for intact cultural resources. The thick fill deposit placed across the southern half of the yard may have sealed or protected

buried features, such as the circa 1871 outbuilding presently interpreted as a dairy. In addition, the Holshey lot contained intact soils found on the southern end of the parcel under a thick fill deposit. A possible posthole was also found along the rear lot line.

The Shriver Farmstead, 18AG207, contains subsurface deposits representative of its nineteenth-century occupation and may contain intact prehistoric remains. Subsurface and buried cultural features were identified, including postholes, and possible evidence of butchering practices were located during the Phase I survey. The archeological remains at the Shriver Farmstead are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Maryland Historical Trust has concurred with the State Highway Administration that 18AG207 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and has agreed that SHA can proceed directly to Phase III data recovery investigations if the site will be impacted by the proposed Canal Parkway Development project.

LBA recommends that a Phase II testing program be conducted at 18AG207. The purpose of a Phase II testing program would be to identify the presence and characterize the extent of artifacts, features, and other cultural remains that have the potential to yield important information about the history of prehistory of the Cumberland area. Specifically the testing strategy would:

- examine yard areas where potential subsurface feature were identified by oral informants;
- obtain archeological information about the construction of the "Shriver Mansion";
- provide a sample of yard area deposits to illustrate refuse disposal practices and identify additional subsurface features and other activity areas;
- evaluate the information potential of the substantial fill that covers the southern portion of the three lots;
- locate, if possible, the remains of the unidentified circa 1871 outbuilding;
- study the sequence of fencelines along the southern lot border; and
- investigate potential remains that lie underneath twentieth-century additions to the Shriver house.

To accomplish these tasks a program of remote sensing and shovel test pit and test unit excavation is recommended. Prior to the beginning of fieldwork, the lot areas should be examined with a remote sensing device. Ground penetrating radar, or another technique, could be used at a close interval to identify the presence of subsurface anomalies. These possible features would be classified according to function and selectively examined with hand-dug excavations. While monitored by LBA personnel, this work would be accomplished by an experienced subcontractor with access to the appropriate technical equipment.

At the same time as the remote sensing is underway, a final review of available historical documentation for the Shriver property should be undertaken. This study would include oral history discussion with the present owners of the property, and further background research in census, taxation, and other records in order to place the Shriver Farmstead within its appropriate historic context.

Excavations at the Shriver site would comprise both 2.5x2.5-foot shovel test pits and 5x5-foot test units. Shovel test pits would be placed across the project area not previously examined by the Phase I survey. In addition, shovel test pits might be used to provide an initial examination of remote sensing anomalies. Shovel test pits would also yield a sample of yard area activities and identify other cultural features. LBA estimates that approximately 10 shovel tests per lot, or a total of 30 shovel test pits, would be required to investigate this site.

Test units would be used to examine areas of known or suspected cultural features. Several units might be placed in the probable location of the circa 1871 outbuilding. Other units would be positioned along the southern lot line of the property to search for fencing or other features and to investigate the buried surfaces identified in the Phase I survey. Test units should also be placed along the walls of the Shriver house to provide architectural/construction information. In addition, the basement of both portions of the Shriver house should be examined for potential archeological remains, as well as the area enclosed by the early twentieth-century addition on the William Davies lot. LBA estimates that approximately four test units would be required per lot, for a total of 12 units, to complete this excavation program.

Subsurface cultural features identified through this testing program would be preliminarily classified according to function and age. Selected features would be fully exposed through further excavation, and examined through the excavation of a cross section. Given that the property contains an adequate water source, the fill from suspect disposal features should be water screened in order to recover small and fragile artifacts most effectively.

After excavation was completed, the resulting artifact assemblage would be processed, cataloged, and prepared for permanent curation.

A proposed budget for this testing program is attached.

PROPOSED BUDGET
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG207

November 22, 1993

Direct Labor	Hours	Rate	Subtotal
1. Project Management			
Project Manager	40	\$20.00	\$800
Principal Investigator	16	\$20.00	\$320
Logistics Coordinator	16	\$12.50	\$200
		Subtotal	\$1,320
2. Background Research/Pre-Field Preparation			
Principal Investigator	32	\$20.00	\$640
Historian	40	\$16.00	\$640
		Subtotal	\$1,280
3. Remote Sensing Fieldwork			
Principal Investigator	40	\$20.00	\$800
Field Supervisor	40	\$13.00	\$520
		Subtotal	\$1,320
4. Archeological Fieldwork			
Principal Investigator	120	\$20.00	\$2,400
Field Supervisor	120	\$13.00	\$1,560
Field Crew (6)	720	\$8.00	\$5,760
		Subtotal	\$9,720
5. Laboratory Analysis and Curation			
Principal Investigator	16	\$20.00	\$320
Field Supervisor	40	\$13.00	\$520
Laboratory Supervisor	32	\$15.00	\$480
Laboratory Assistant	40	\$10.00	\$400
Laboratory Technician	160	\$6.50	\$1,040
Material Specialists (4)	96	\$13.00	\$1,248
Research Analyst	32	\$10.50	\$336
		Subtotal	\$4,344
6. Report Preparation			
Principal Investigator	120	\$20.00	\$2,400
Field Supervisor	40	\$13.00	\$520
Historian	40	\$16.00	\$640
Production Supervisor	8	\$16.00	\$128
Editor	40	\$15.00	\$600
Draftsperson	40	\$12.00	\$480
Photographer	40	\$16.00	\$640
Production Assistant	16	\$11.00	\$176
		Subtotal	\$5,584
Subtotal, Direct Labor			\$23,568

Direct Expenses

Background Research Perdiem, 5 days @ \$55/day	\$275
Remote Sensing Perdiem, 12 days @ \$55/day	\$660
Remote Sensing Vehicle, 5 days @ \$65/day	\$325
Remote Sensing Vehicle gas, 5 days @ \$10/day	\$50
Fieldwork Perdiem, 165 days @ \$55/day	\$9,075
Vehicle Rental, 19 days @ \$65/day	\$1,235
Vehicle gas, 19 days @ \$10/day	\$190
Remote Sensing Consultant	\$5,000
Field Supplies	\$250
Laboratory Supplies	\$150
Film, 12 rolls @ \$18/roll	\$216
Report Reproduction	\$200
Photocopying	\$100
Communications and Parking	\$75
Curation Fee, estimate 20 Boxes @ \$25/box	\$500
Specialized Analysis	\$500
Subtotal	\$18,801

Budget Summary

Direct Labor	\$23,568
Overhead (120%)	\$28,282
Subtotal, Labor and Overhead	\$51,850
Direct Expenses	\$18,801
Subtotal, Labor, Overhead, and Expenses	\$70,651
Fee (10%)	\$7,065
Project Total	\$77,716

APPENDIX K
SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG208

SCOPE OF WORK
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG208

Contained within the Z&M Motors property on Ford Avenue, Site 18Ag208 comprises part of a large fenced lot presently used for tractor-trailer storage. Although the exact size of 18Ag208 is presently unknown, the area of potential development appears to comprise approximately 330x50 feet located immediately adjacent to Ford Avenue, to the east, and about 340 feet west of the C&O Canal. The Potomac River is located approximately 510 feet south of the test area. This parcel has been disturbed by grading and filling for the construction of the trailer storage area as well as Ford Avenue.

During Phase I testing by LBA, two trenches (designated Trench A and Trench B) were excavated on private property at 18Ag208. Oriented east to west, Trench A was located at the southern section of Locus 2 and measured 20x6 feet (Figure 18). These excavations revealed disturbed profiles that included fill deposits of construction and demolition debris. No intact soils were located and no cultural resources were identified in Trench A.

Trench B was placed approximately 30 feet north of Trench A and approximately 25 feet west of Ford Avenue. Measuring 32x6 feet, Trench B was oriented east to west in order to provide a profile perpendicular to Trench A. The information retrieved aided in redefining the extent of deposits in this test area. Trench B was excavated to a maximum depth of 10.4 feet (612.8 amsl) below present surface.

An intact buried A-horizon soil consisting of a dark brown silty clay loam was observed underlying approximately 6 feet of modern fill material in Trench B. The buried A-horizon contained one piece of broad glass manufactured between 1820 and 1926. This buried surface horizon was underlain in turn by intact B-horizon and C-horizon soils.

One prehistoric cultural feature, designated Feature 2, was identified. Feature 2, which consisted of a basin-shaped red stain in profile located about 7 feet below the present ground surface, is interpreted as a prehistoric hearth. Two charred hickory nutshells, chert waste flakes, one possible quartzite cobble tool, and one fire-cracked rock were recovered during preparation of the trench wall for profiling. Remnants of ochre were observed at the base of the feature. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 included a total of 23 chert waste flakes, flake fragments, and cracked-rock pieces, and over 80 unidentifiable tiny crumbs of prehistoric pottery. A radiocarbon sample (Beta-63837) yielded a date of 760 ± 100 years before present. The corrected date range for this reading places Feature 2 in the early portion of the Late Woodland period (Kraft 1975:163-164).

The presence of a buried topsoil/plowzone from the historic period and an apparently intact Late Woodland hearth feature located at 18AG208 suggests that other prehistoric cultural features may exist within the project area along the west side of Ford Avenue. Prehistoric hearths and other similar subsurface cultural features can provide important information regarding the settlement and subsistence activities of Native American groups along the Potomac River. Based on the results of the Phase I survey at 18AG208, a Phase II testing program was recommended.

The purpose of Phase II archeological fieldwork would be to identify and characterize the extent of artifacts, features, and other cultural remains found within the deeply-buried soil profile that have the potential to yield important information about the prehistory of the Cumberland area. A Phase II investigation at 18AG208 would comprise five parts, including:

- Background research on Late Woodland settlement and subsistence practices in the Potomac Valley;
- Controlled mechanical excavation of the approximately 6 feet of fill material that overlies the buried A-Horizon at the site;
- Archeological excavation to identify and evaluate potentially significant archeological remains similar to those found in the Phase I study beneath the buried A-horizon;
- Laboratory analysis and curation of the resulting artifact assemblage; and
- Production of a professional report that describes the methods and results of the Phase II investigation.

The specific excavation strategy would include the following elements:

- Mechanical excavation of two large areas (approximately 70x45 feet) within the area of potential development to provide two 25x50-foot areas that are safe for archeological investigation of the buried soils.
- Archeological excavation of approximately 20 (5x5-foot) test units within each of the 25x50-foot sample areas to provide a sample of the apparently historic period buried surface.
- Further excavation of these test units into the buried soils beneath the A-horizon to search for additional prehistoric cultural features.
- Subsurface cultural features identified through this testing program would be given a preliminary classification according to function and age. Selected features would be fully exposed and examined through the excavation of a cross section. Appropriate soils samples (e.g., carbon, flotation, pollen) would be retained from features.

After excavation was completed, the resulting artifact assemblage would be processed, cataloged, and prepared for permanent curation. A professional report would then be prepared that would describe the methods and results of this testing program as well as make recommendations as to the National Register eligibility of the property.

A proposed budget for this testing program is attached.

PROPOSED BUDGET
PHASE II TESTING AT 18AG208

November 22, 1993

Direct Labor	Hours	Rate	Subtotal
1. Project Management			
Project Manager	40	\$20.00	\$800
Principal Investigator	16	\$20.00	\$320
Logistics Coordinator	16	\$12.50	\$200
		Subtotal	\$1,320
2. Background Research/Pre-Field Preparation			
Principal Investigator	40	\$20.00	\$800
		Subtotal	\$800
3. Monitoring Machine Excavation			
Principal Investigator	40	\$20.00	\$800
Field Supervisor	40	\$13.00	\$520
		Subtotal	\$1,320
4. Archeological Fieldwork			
Principal Investigator	160	\$20.00	\$3,200
Field Supervisor	160	\$13.00	\$2,080
Field Crew (8)	960	\$8.00	\$7,680
		Subtotal	\$12,960
5. Laboratory Analysis and Curation			
Principal Investigator	24	\$20.00	\$480
Field Supervisor	40	\$13.00	\$520
Laboratory Supervisor	32	\$15.00	\$480
Laboratory Assistant	40	\$10.00	\$400
Laboratory Technician	160	\$6.50	\$1,040
Material Specialists (4)	96	\$13.00	\$1,248
Research Analyst	32	\$10.50	\$336
		Subtotal	\$4,504
6. Report Preparation			
Principal Investigator	160	\$20.00	\$3,200
Field Supervisor	64	\$13.00	\$832
Historian	0	\$16.00	\$0
Production Supervisor	8	\$16.00	\$128
Editor	40	\$15.00	\$600
Draftsperson	40	\$12.00	\$480
Photographer	40	\$16.00	\$640
Production Assistant	16	\$11.00	\$176
		Subtotal	\$6,056
Subtotal, Direct Labor			\$26,960

Direct Expenses

Monitoring Perdiem, 10 days @ \$55/day	\$550
Monitoring Vehicle, 5 days @ \$65/day	\$325
Monitoring Vehicle gas, 5 days @ \$10/day	\$50
Machine rental, Gradall and Dump Truck, 40 hours @ \$100/hr	\$4,000
Vehicle Rental, 26 days @ \$65/day	\$1,235
Vehicle gas, 26 days @ \$10/day	\$190
Fieldwork perdiem, 260 days @ \$55/day	\$14,300
Field Supplies	\$250
Laboratory Supplies	\$150
Film, 12 rolls @ \$18/roll	\$216
Report Reproduction	\$200
Photocopying	\$100
Communications and Parking	\$75
Curation Fee, estimate 20 Boxes @ \$25/box	\$500
Specialized Analysis	\$500
Subtotal	\$22,641

Budget Summary

Direct Labor	\$26,960
Overhead (120%)	\$32,352
Subtotal, Labor and Overhead	\$59,312
Direct Expenses	\$22,641
Subtotal, Labor, Overhead, and Expenses	\$81,953
Fee (10%)	\$8,195
Project Total	\$90,148